INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XVI NO 236 BOMBAY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 22 1928 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

POLA NEGRI IN HER FIRST BIG AMERICAN COMEDY DARMA

TO-NIGHT **"THE CHARMER"** THIS WEEK

You will be wild about Pola as the Saucy-eyed, honey lipped Charmer, Dancing her way from a calf in Seville to fame and favour on Broadway. **POLA NEGRI** will charm everybody—such a nice charmer she is Pretty Pola Romps, Vamps, Dances and Flashes with all primitive grace and abandon. The Programme includes a **LARRY SEMON** Comedy and the latest **GOUMONT GAZETTE**

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
22 Sep.	Ranpura ..	All	16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..	vessels	10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..	will	16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..	now	20,847
„ „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia*..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..	sail	16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.	direct	11,519
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..	from	16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	Bombay	16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..	without	20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..	transhipment	16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
18 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..	Aden.	16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
1928		
24th Sept.	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
28th „	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
22ndSept	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
24th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
26th „	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
26th „	Karagola ..	East and South Africa
28th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
10th Oct	Khandala ..	East and South Africa
17th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

After 8th September Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Thurs Friday sailing when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.
SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6½ %.
DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.
LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.
AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to :— R. S. MEHTA, Manager,
SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosaki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHJO,
Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, supject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES. Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. U. GHAZ,
Manager.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	13545 for Rs. 2,96,42,000	1925	Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 „ „ 3,91,39,000	1926	„ 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „ „ 4,68,04,075	1927	„ 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)
HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed „ 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

Only office to pay interest on claims.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	„ 82,74,000	„ 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 94,49,100	„ 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

Financial Security absolute.
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
Wide choice of Policies.
Low rates of premium.
High rates of Bonus.
Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *Bombay Branch:* **Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.**

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25 % of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Mazagon, BOMBAY. 10

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GRADUATE, fresh from College, account knowing preferred. Apply personally with Application in handwriting W. NANJI KALIDAS, Chotalal Bhuwan, Kalbadevi.
A R1187

WANTED—3 TIME KEEPERS, 2 GENERAL CLERKS 6 CLERKS for railway as well paid candidates for Railway duties and Station Master training. Apply with 2 annas stamp to MANAGER S. ANUMAN SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.
A R1181

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles.—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Balah Lane Calcutta.
A. B30817

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Five Valves Radio set complete. Rupees 375 or near offer. Apply Box No. 2189, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1188

RUSSEL A. GREGORY (of London University.) 94, La Touche Road, Lucknow. Handwriting Expert Latest Methods. Indian scripts, a speciality.
P R1060

BOOKS.

THIRD EDITION of "HIS DIVINE MAJESTY MEHER BABA" by KAIKHUSHRU JAMSHEDJI DASTUR M. A., LL. B. is out. Price six annas. Can be had from Author. Meherasharm, Toka, Ahmednagar District.
L R1192

LOANS.

5000/— Cash Loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October, 1928. Enlistment till 30th September. Apply particulars and result July 1928. Agents on pay wanted. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE. LTD. Bombay 2.
L R1182

SPORT.

ROYAL ROAD TO RACING!!!—Sports out winners such as Garibaldi, Gooli. sb, Royal, Robert, Saifulzamman. System Sure, Simple & Scientific. Big profits. Price Rs. Three only. Prof. BHANU, Ramaladnya", Poona city.
S R1151

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FRUITS—Rose grafts 500 Varieties British and Continental of all shades of colour Sweetly scented including latest novelties sent well packed all over India and Burma. We guarantee supplying roses true to name. Illustrated price list free—Jardin Des Fleurs, P. O. Mihijam, S. Pergs, E. I. R.
R1150

FINEST KULU APPLES AND PEARS 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5/6 postage free. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura (Kulu) Punjab. Tel. "Garh" Bajaura.
F R1096

MEDICAL

FAKIRI ROOTS FOR WHITE LEPROSY—Guaranteed cure within 24 hours, satisfy yourself having a stamped guarantee. Price 4 times returned if failure. Price Rs. 3/- KALYAN-KUTI, Darbhanga.
P R1185

DIABETES SPECIFIC—Lasting cure guaranteed. Money refunded if in failure. Hundreds of hopeless cases cured. Checks frequency and excessiveness of urine. Prevents passing sugar, dry throat and reduction. Price: 30 dozes Rs. 3/- THE DHANVANTRY PHARMACY, 28A, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
M R1167

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—399, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

PROFESSION

DON'T HESITATE to consult me if you find yourself in a domestic official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you with the great powers I command at a reasonable charge or free to really poor. N. PURUSHOTTAM. Fortune teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
P

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in the columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on SATURDAY, the 22nd and FRIDAY, the 28th September, 1928, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

SANDHURST ROAD from its junction with Girgaum Back Road to Chaupati, Chaupati from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; French Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Harvey Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Girgaum Back Road from Cowasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road junction (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding west, i.e., towards Chaupati); Girgaum Road from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction; Charni Road from Portuguese Church to its junction with Girgaum Back Road (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis).

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and "vice versa" will have to proceed along the followings Roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Rood, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Hughes Road, Harvey Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Chaupati Back Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.—Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, Kennedy Bridge and Nana's Chowk.

Mathew Road from its junction with New Queen's Road to St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home, and that part of Chaupati Sea Face south-east of the Gymkhana boat club house up to the entrance to the Charni Road Gardens will be closed to both vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 21st August, 1928.
31111

WANTED.

1. POST ROAD ENGINEER.
2. Salary upto Rs. 500.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules.

Urgently required to apply with photographs and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st of October, 1928, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sawai Maharaj Dev. of Alwar.
31106

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "CEYLON MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 21st September, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be [illegible].

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from the Trustees of Bai Kabibai Kalianji Ladha alias Hirabahu Hansraj Morarji Charity Trust, Sealed tenders are hereby invited by the undersigned from reliable Contractors on or before the 8th October, 1928, in the Office of the undersigned for the followings works:—

1. For thorough repairs or rebuilding of the property of the Trust at Kumbharwada Street.
2. For thorough repairs or rebuilding of the property of the Trust at Old Bengalpura Lane.

A deposit of Rs. 500 with each tender should accompany the tender otherwise the tender will not be accepted. All particulars regarding the work can be had from the Office of the undersigned on all working days.

Tender forms can be obtained from the Office of the undersigned on a payment of Rs. 3 for each.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender and will not be bound to assign any reason for the same.

DALAL & MEHTA,
Architects, etc.
315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
31117

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 19815 in respect of five Ordinary shares Nos. 62793|62797 of The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Sha Nathalal Maganlal has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 20th September, 1928.
R1191

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

WANTED.—Two INDIAN MARINE ENGINEERS with B.O.T. Certificates. Pay Rs. 350—10—390 per mensem. Applications to be made in writing to the SUPERINTENDENT OF MACHINERY, 8, Garden Reach, CALCUTTA.
31108

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MANEKBAI, widow of Mulji Haridas alias SHAMABAI LAXMIDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Inhabitant, an adjudged Lunatic, resided at Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

NENSEY HARIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, brother of the husband of the deceased abovenamed, a Commission Agent and Broker, residing at Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fourth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 4th day of September, 1928.
[illegible] & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
31115

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1376 of 1926.

JAIRAM JADHAV PATEL and CHHIBA CURSON PATEL.. Plaintiffs.

Vs.

NAGARDAS L. KHAMBATTA, UTTAMLAL KALIDAS and KALIDAS SHAMJI OZA .. Defendants

and

Messrs. PATHARE AND LILADHAR ..... Applicants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable properties dated the 24th day of July, 1928, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of Messrs. Pathare and Liladhar the Applicants abovenamed all the right, title and interest of Chhiba Curson Patel, the 2nd Plaintiff abovenamed in the properties firstly, secondly, thirdly and fourthly described in the advertisement appearing under the heading of the above suit in English in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 11th September, 1928, in Gujarati in the two issues of the "Bombay Samachar" respectively, dated the 11th and 12th September, 1928, and in Marathi in the two issues of the "Duyan Prakash" respectively, dated the 12th and 14th September, 1928.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 4th day of October, 1928, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1928.

EDWIN GILLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.
31119

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 843 of 1927.

(1) RATANSY NENSI and (2) DAYASHANKER ISHWAR, carrying on business under the name and style of Messrs. Thakersi Ransi and Company .. Plaintiffs.

vs.

CHATURBHUJ SOJPAL, of Dhulia ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of January, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Dhulia (West Khandesh) on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in District West Khandesh, Sub-District and Taluka Dhulia, situate at Dhulia, Containing by admeasurement 7 acres and 17 gunthas or thereabouts, bearing Survey No. 339, Pot No. 2, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses and well standing thereon with the plants, boilers, engines machinery, stores, fences, etc., and all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by Survey No. 338, on or towards the West by Survey No. 339 Pot No. 1, on or towards the South by Survey No. 340 and on or towards the North by the Public Road from Dhulia to Parohal, and which are comprised in the Deed of Mortgage bearing date the 2nd day of October, 1925, and made between Chaturbhuj Sojpal of Dhulia of the one part and Ratansey Nensi and Dayashanker Ishwarji of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1928.

H. H WADIA,
Commissioner.
31095

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Jr. KARIM MAHOMED CHAPPRA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, charge, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, assessment or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 2, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to be waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure land or ground together with the building and erections standing thereon, situate at Kumbharwada Dadar, Lower Mahim, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land belonging to the Vendor bearing Collector's Old No. 225, New Survey No. 2|3836, Old Survey No. 488 and New Survey No. 1839, Cadestral Survey No. 1|1271 of Lower Parel Division and bearing Municipal G. Ward No. 3375 (4) and 3375 (5) and Street Nos. 829C. and 839D. respectively and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Farakabibi bin Piari Saheb, on or towards the West by the property of Shri Dinanath, on or towards the South by a private passage and on or towards the North by the property of Memon Ibrahim.

Dated this 21st day of September 1928.

K. K. VAIDYA.
For Messrs. Choksey and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
31116

URGENT AND IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has just come to the knowledge of one of our clients that certain persons who were entrusted by him with shares of several companies according to the particulars noted below, have wrongfully and in breach of faith purported to deal with the said shares in a manner which our client contends, renders their conduct open to criminal prosecution AND WHEREAS our client intends to adopt such criminal and civil proceedings in the matter as he may be advised NOTICE is hereby given under instructions from our client to all to whom it may concern, that any person or persons holding the said shares or any portion thereof should immediately notify the same to us at our Office No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, with full particulars, within three days from the date hereof, failing which any claim which may be outstanding in respect of the said shares shall be deemed to be abandoned and waived and our client will proceed further on the aforesaid footing.

PARTICULARS OF SHARES.

100 Shares of Fort Gloster Jute Co. Ltd., bearing Nos. 6503|42, 13344|53, 8067|76, 8077|86, 13923|32, 7977|81, 7982|83, 8009|11, 8959|68.

100 Shares of Fort William Jute Co., Ltd. bearing Nos. 9701|25, 11626|50, 2651|75, 10601|25.

A lot of 50 shares of the Caledonian Jute Co., Ltd.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1928.

PANDIA AND CO.,
Solicitors, Bombay.
31118

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFE AND HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room: Property of a Parsee Gentleman consisting of tapestry lined sofas and chairs, Almyrah, side boards, carved wall cabinet, curio cabinet, book cases, double bed stead, one Godrej Safe 38" high with stand, one English chest pattern cash Safe by Lord, Electric chandelier and lights, Chinese and Japanese porcelain vases, garden seats, wall plates, cut glass decanters, crockery, glassware, and such other household articles including American pattern tapestry lined 2 occasional chairs, 1 settle and 2 hall chairs.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

A SENSATIONAL DOUBLE ATTRACTION

BARBARA KENT
WITH
ARTHUR LAKE

In a screaming comedy about a young lad who wanted to be a policeman.

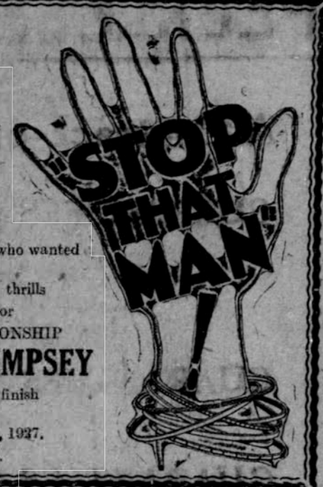
A first action farce made of fun and thrills and the film of the return fight for WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

GENE TUNNEY vs JACK DEMPSEY

Showing all ten rounds from start to finish Slow Motion Pictures.

Fought in Chicago on 23rd September, 1927.

PROMOTER TECK RICKARD.



CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

Presents TO-DAY and during THE WEEK

IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S
Unusual Production

VENGEANCE

FEATURING
Bombay's Screen Idol

SULOCHANA

in a story of political intrigues interwoven with love romance and thrilling stunts that can be favourably compared with those to be seen in foreign films

Written and Directed by **B. P. MISRA, B. A.**

The cast also includes

Miss JILLOO — The greatest emotional actress on the Indian Screen.

JAMSHED KHANSAHEB — As Captain Surendra, he has hardly an equal.

D. BILLIMORIA — As second to none Villain.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY at 5—7—9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOW To-day and To-morrow at 3 P.M.

Don't Lose this opportunity.

SHARDA FILM Co.'s GORGEOUS SUPER PRODUCTION.

Kanak-Kanta
OR
NAVALAKHHAR

COMMENCING 22ND SEPTEMBER

This Week's Special Attraction

AT

West-End CINEMA,

LAMINGTON ROAD,

THE INDIAN DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS **Mr. VITHAL,**

PLAYS THE CHIEF ROLE

TIME :—5, 7, 9, 11 (S.T.) SATURDAY & SUNDAY 3 P.M.

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Finest Film That Has Ever Been Made!"

Says Sir Charles Wilson, M. P.

Life-Story of the world's most passionate lover—a man who loved all beautiful women of his day and whom all beautiful women loved!

"CASANOVA"
OR
"PRINCE OF ADVENTURERS"

THE
GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.

Unbelievably Lavish Scenes and costumes—An Artistic Triumph—Marvels of Acting—Wonderful Swordsmanship! Phenominal Pagentry and Picturesque Intrigue in 18th Century Venice and Russia of the Czars! Mankind's dream of Fair Women Realized!

Bigger than "DON JUAN."

A dream vision of unsurpassed loveliness as spectacular and as delicate as the old

RUSSIA BALLET!

Wonderful Scenes of Water Fetes!

DON'T AFFORD TO MISS!

IVAN MOSJOUKINE

of "Michael Strogoff" & "The Surrender"

AND

COUNTESS RINA DE LIGOURO
of "SAVITRI" and "MESSALINA"

TIME :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. Daily. Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30 P. M.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT

Simultaneously at Two Theatres.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
TO-MORROW AT 10 P.M.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Sunday morning.

The Golden Story of the Immortal Angel of Peace, Nurse Cavell.

DAWN

featuring

SYBIL THORNDIKE

as

NURSE CAVELL

The only Photoplay ever made, which has convinced the civilized world of the futility of war.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4, 6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT:
The Comedy King Who Stands Apart—

SYD CHAPLIN

In the most Hilarious Uproarious Comedy Classic ever made:—

THE BETTER OLE

Immortalizing the Historic Role of:—

OLD BILL

Nicknamed "The Walrus"—The Creation of Captain Bruce Bairns-father's Brain.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

A Gripping Mystery Picture of The Secret Service.

THREE FACES EAST

With an all star Cast.

JETTA GOUDAL
ROBERT AMES
CLIVE BROOK

She loved him madly. Yet he was a Spy! Her Country demanded his death! Must she Kill him—?

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW AT 5-30 p.m.

CHERPINO'S BROADWAY FOLLIES.

A Dancing Revue Co.

New and Stunning Costumes.

Commencing from 22-9-28.

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK

Maharashtra Film Co.'s

NETAJI PALKER

NEXT WEEK **THIEF OF BAGHDAD**

KOHINOOR CINEMA

Opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, DADAR.

The Collegians

NEW SERIES—SECOND SERIES
with
George Lewis, Churchil Ross and Dorothy Gulliver.

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
AT

Alexandra Cinema

Bellasis Road, on the Tram Line near the Old Parsi Statue Station.

The Collegians

2ND SERIES Nos. 17 & 18.

The Collegians They are Gay Amiable Witty Humorous.

ALSO

The 4th Instalment of a Mammoth Serial

"KING OF THE JUNGLE"

in the Programme

AT

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays Extra Show at 3-30 P.M.
EVERY SUNDAY MORNING
Extra Show at 10-30 A.M.
Usual Programme being Shown.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD

continues
For ONE WEEK MORE

'FALL OF PAVAGARH'
OR
GODDESS MAHAKALI

A Wonderful Epic of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

DON'T MISS

DAILY 4 shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply at the—

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 23rd inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Back Bay House", Upper Colaba, near the Observatory valuable furniture of the whole bungalow, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, glass, crockery and silver ware, carpets, real mahogany roll top desk, sweet-tone Cottage piano, silver and book cases, Chesterfield suites, hatstand, bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy chairs, meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of Thomas A. Keith, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT BAPTY ROAD AND GOOLANJI HILL ROAD, SEWREE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 805 of 1925 (The Central Bank of India Ltd., vs. Ebrahim Esmail and Others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on Wednesday, the 10th October next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government leasehold land with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon situate on the West side of Bapty Road, Grant Road, admeasuring about 449 2/9 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 178, 3128, New No. 16184, New Survey No. 5732, 1/5733, 1/5734, Cadastral Survey No. 1015 of Byculla Division and bounded on the North by the property of Mahomedally Abedin, on the South partly by the property of Goculdas Madhowji and others and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the East partly by Bapty Road and partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and on the West by a Sweepers' passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land of unit and ground rent tenures with the messuage, tenements, and buildings standing thereon situate at Bapty Road admeasuring about 86 1/9 sq., yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 3128, New No. 10023, Old Survey No. 4471, New Survey Nos. 2/5734, 2/5733, Cadastral Survey No. 1015 of Byculla Division and bounded as per property firstly described.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Sanadi land with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon situate at Bapty Road, admeasuring about 11 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 3128, New No. 10023, New Survey No. 2/5733 2/5734 and bounded as per property secondly described.

The messuages, tenements and buildings standing on the properties hereinbefore

AUCTION SALES.

lity under Ward Nos. 780/782, Street Nos. 8/10.

On THURSDAY, the 11th October next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Lease hold land situate at Goolanji Hill Road, Sewree, admeasuring on joint survey with the Government Surveyor about 1081 sq. yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 235 of the Parel-Sewree Division and bounded on the North by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on the South by a land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 237 of the same Division, on the East partly by the premises hereinafter secondly described and partly by a strip of land and on the West by a vacant Government land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 236 of the same Division.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Lease hold land situate at Goolanji Hill Road, admeasuring on joint survey with the Government Surveyor about 2042 sq. yards, bearing Collector's New No. 17146, New Survey Nos. 1, 2/2442, Cadastral Survey No. 234 of the Parel Division and bounded on the North by Goolanji Hill Road, on the East by a public Road and on the South-West partly by the premises hereinbefore firstly described and partly by Government land bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/235 of the Parel Sewree Division.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Lease hold land situate at Goolanji Hill Road, admeasuring on joint survey with the Government Surveyor about 3156 sq. yards, bearing New No. 17146, New Survey Nos. 1A, 2/2366, Cadastral Survey No. 1/234 of the Parel Sewree Division and bounded on the North by Goolanji Hill Road, on the West by a public road, and on the South-East partly by the premises hereinafter fourthly described and partly by land belonging to the Mackenzie Saw Mills.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of land of the Toka Tenure situate at Goolanji Hill Road, admeasuring about 493 sq. yards, bearing New Survey No. 1 A/2365 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 233 (part) of the Parel Sewree Division and bounded on the North by Goolanji Hill Road, on the South by the property of Mackenzie Saw Mills, on the East by the property of Mrs. Shirinbai Burjorji Kapadia and on the West by the premises hereinbefore thirdly described.

The messuages, tenements, and buildings standing on the properties hereinbefore described are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1202 (1a), 1202 (1aa), 1202 (b), 1202 1c), 1202 (1d), 1202 (1e), 1202 (1f), 1202 (1g), 1202 (1h), 1202 (1i), 1202 (ij), 1202 (1k), 1211, Street Nos. 130, AA, AM, AB, ab, ae, ad, ae, af, ag, ah, 139 Sewree Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

LURE OF GLITTERING PRIZES

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S NEW ROLE

The "Manchester Guardian" writes in mail week:—

When Alexander reached India and found there were no more worlds to conquer he is said to have wept. Lord Birkenhead has also reached India, and may well feel, like Alexander, that his political conquests are complete. As a peer he cannot hope to become Premier or Chancellor of the Exchequer; and he has already been Lord Chancellor. Yet he is unlikely to imitate his illustrious predecessor and give way to unmanly tears. Indeed, Alexander was singularly unimaginative; it never appears to have entered his head that he could become a director of the Euphrates Shipping Company or the Macedonian Assurance Society, or take to writing articles in the "Athenian Chronicle" or the "Bagdad Weekly Post." Perhaps he felt that his chosen career was the only one open to him, and that it would not befit his Imperial dignity to seek these more plebeian honours. But in democratic days it is easy to believe the rumours—and they are at present no more than rumours—that Lord Birkenhead will insist on finding other worlds to conquer. He does not deny such rumours, and in politics, as in love, silence often means consent. He has great talents—legal knowledge is useful in the world of commerce, and for those who care to use the spoken word as a bludgeon the House of Lords is not the only prize-ring. Indeed, in spite of his famous encomium of sharp swords, Lord Birkenhead has always believed that the pen is the mightier weapon. We can be sure that, unlike Alexander, he is still in search of glittering prizes, but whether he is more likely to seek them, as some think, in Fleet Street or, as others hint, in regions still further east is a matter we may more safely leave to the professional prophet.

PRINCES AND NEHRU REPORT

THE PEOPLE'S VIEW-POINT

MR. RAMCHANDRA RAO'S REPLY TO BIKANER

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

Replying to the recent statements made by His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner and Sir Manubhai Mehta, Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, President, All India State Peoples' Conference, declared to a representative of the Associated Press:—

"His Highness' speech contains many points and statements which will form the subject of acute controversy throughout India. I will not refer to all these at this stage, but I welcome his speech as a genuine gesture on the part of His Highness and other Princess for co-operation and good understanding at this criticial juncture between the leaders of British India and the Rulers of Indian States and their peoples in the formulation of proposals for the evolution of the Future Indian Constitution. It is a matter for sincere gratification to learn from His Highness that the Princes are prepared to make all reasonable sacrifices for the creation of an all India polity embracing the two Indias, the British India and the Indian India, in a federation, the implications of which he fully recognises. He wishes to secure equality of status between British Indian Provinces and the States even though it might involve the loss of some of the sovereign rights of the States. This part of his speech shows a real desire on his part to come to amicable terms with British Indian leaders and I sincerely trust that our leaders will take this opportunity to organise a round table conference between British Indian leaders and the leaders of the people of Indian States and their rulers. Had His Highness taken some steps in this direction for securing co-operation and good understanding between British India and the Indian States and their peoples, a good deal of the misunderstanding which has arisen would not have occurred. The responsibility for this misunderstanding must be laid on the shoulders of the Princes themselves. They did not take any public men from British India into their confidence and the activities of the Princes in England and the actual scheme put forward by their counsel. Sir Leslie Scott, for which they are all responsible, affords sufficient justification for the view taken in the Nehru Report and the All-Parties' Conference and throughout the country that the scheme has been put forward consciously or unconsciously with the view of suggesting insurmountable barriers for the creation of India into a self-governing Dominion. The Maharajah says that the scheme put forward by Sir Leslie Scott was actually evolved in 1917 and improved afterwards, but he must recognise that the conditions are entirely changed and that it will not fit in with the proposals for the constitution of India into a self-governing Dominion. I must reserve my reference to other matters in his speech to another occasion, but I cannot omit a brief reference to his view that British Indian politicians have conceived a sudden affection to the people of the Indian States and are exploiting the people of the Indian States against their Princes on the principle of "divide et impera."

BROKEN HIS OWN RULE.

His Highness says in one part of his speech that wherever possible the assigning of motives is to be deprecated. He has broken his own rule and goes on to attribute unworthy motives to the leaders of British India. The justification for a change of the angle of vision of British Indian people in relation to the people of Indian States is to be found fully explained in the Nehru Report and the numerous acts of misgovernment and misrule which have come to light in recent years. His Highness has been good enough to refer to the identity of the people with the States and says that their proposals to the Butler Committee include the people. This part of the statement is vague. We shall wait and see what these proposals are. The point that was insistently urged at the Conference of the Indian States people is that the advocacy of self-government for British India for which His Highness very naturally takes credit, and the contnuance of autocratic rule in the States are not reconcilable courses of conduct. His Highness has referred to the many reforms which he was introduced in his own State for the association of the people with his administration, and he will be really making a valuable contribution to the elucidation of the subject if he will tell us what steps have been taken in all other States in regard to this matter, and even with reference to his own State we have yet to learn what the people think of the reforms referred to by him. I venture to think that the speech is a valuable contribution at the present juncture notwithstanding the many exaggerated statements contained in it about the doings of the British Indian leaders to discredit the Princes, and its value is enhanced by the fact that it contains suggestions and statements here and there that the Maharajah and his colleagues will be prepared to recognise a constitution based on the transfer of power to an Indian democracy.

He does not make any reference to the theory of direct relations about which we have heard so much.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

His Highness asks for specific guarantees in the Declaration of Rights as laid down in the Nehru Report, and I would suggest for his consideration and the consideration of others of his Order the desirability of issuing a Declaration of Rights for the people of the States. He will then realise what magic effect it will have in securing the support and loyalty of the people to their rulers and their cause.—A.P.

LOVERS SHOULD AVOID THE SEA

A MINISTER'S ADVICE

The following "Five Steps on the Road to Happiness" were mentioned by the Rev. J. Shepherd to a newly married couple at a wedding at Islington Chapel:—

1. Believe it is the will of God that you should live a happy life together. Help your neighbour, but do not give him advice.

2. Speak to the earth, and it shall teach thee. Make friends of birds and trees and flowers. Avoid the dangerous attractions of seaside resorts. The sea disturbs youthful love.

3. Prove all things; hold fast that which is good. Do not read books on marriage and crime. Many were written by morbid and miserable people.

4. Work out your own salvation, and do not listen to middle-aged mischief-makers.

5. Be careful for nothing. Live a vigorous life. Think on the lovely things and God will bless you and make you a blessing.

"The sea is a delight to children, a stimulant to age, but a danger to youthful love", said Mr. Shepherd to a reporter after the service. "Young people change very quickly by the sea. Many hopes and homes have been broken this year by seaside flirtations.

"It is not strange for a young woman, setting out from England to marry a man in Africa, to change her mind on the voyage. I was asked to tell a young man, anxiously waiting at the docks of Capetown for his prospective bride, that she had decided on the voyage to marry another man.

"People blame Brighton and Blackpool when they should blame the disturbing influence of the sea."

Simla.—H. E. the Viceroy presiding at the annual prize distribution ceremony of the Bishop Cotton School, advised the boys to work hard, play hard and run straight. He was glad the school was paying more attention to practical science and industrial and vocational training.—A. P.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 per cent 1933 Notes) ...	£103.10.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock ...	£ 92.10.0
Australian 5 per cent Loan (1935/45- ...	£100. 0.0
Burma Corporation Ltd. ...	£ 0.14.9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 0.18.1½
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd. ...	£ 0. 3.3½
Eastern Bank Ltd. ...	£ 7. 7.6
French 5 per cent Rents	£ 18.10.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn ...	£139.0.0
India 3½ per cent Sterling Stock ...	£ 71. 0.0
India 4½ per cent Sterling Loan (1950/55) ...	£94. 5.0
India 3 per cent Sterling Stock ...	£ 61. 0.0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd. ...	£ 0.13.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.) ...	£ 8.13.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd. ...	£ 9. 5.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly 4½ per cent Debs. ...	£ 80.10.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock) ...	£199. 0.0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent Pref. Stock)	£ 93.13.0
Tata Power (7½ per cent 'B' Debs. 1934/48) ...	£103. 0.0
Wan Loan 5 per cent (1929/47) ...	£103.10.0

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 20.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£17-12-6 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.
£17-12-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Linseed La plata c i f ton—
£15-7-6 Sept Oct Shipment Hull Sellers.
Linseed Bombay ton—
£17-16-3 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 20.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
28 Oct-Dec Delivery Sellers.
28|3 Jan-April Delivery Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 20.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)
Spot 17-3|16

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 20.

Pozario Santa Fe per 63 lb Cargoes—
41|9 Oct Shipment Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb Cargoes—
41|6 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels—
44|6 Sept Shipment Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels—
No offerings.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 20.

Demand Bills 484.68

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 20.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 0|8-7|16 Sellers

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 20.

Chartered Bank of India A and C £22.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £139-1|2.
P and O Banking Corporation £9-1|2.
National Bank £54-1|2.
Eastern Bank £7-3|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £90.
Conversion Loan £77-1|8.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £102-1|2.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £54-1|2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan &71-1|8.
Consols £55-3|4.
War Loan 5 per cent £102-5|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 20.

T T Berlin on London	20.35-1|4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-3|4
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	Closed
T T Berne on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	124.15
T T London on Prague	163.62

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 20.

Silver—Market is quietly steady.
Spot 26-1|4
Forward 26-3|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 20.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11 1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 20.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-1|4 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1|2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 per cent.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Assn. Ltd.)
19th September, 1928.

RECEIPTS.
Week ending 8th Sept.

	1928 Bales	1927 Bales
Calcutta	571	392
Bombay*	3406	27161
Karachi	666	3769
Madras	829	3276
Rangoon	...	...
Tuticorin	...	700
	5472	35298

EXPORTS.
Week ending 8th Sept.

	1928 Bales	1927 Bales
Calcutta	812	3556
Bombay*	60465	40660
Karachi	386	6871
Madras	1187	3842
Rangoon	868	958
Tuticorin	202	11894
	63,920	67781

RECEIPTS.
1st to 8th Sept.

	1928	1927
Calcutta	733	991
Bombay*	3455	27675
Karachi	940	6838
Madras	1960	8305
Rangoon	...	280
Tuticorin	28	2374
	7116	46463

EXPORTS.
1st to 8th Sept.

	1928	1927
Calcutta	812(a)	4435
Bombay*	60465	41244
Karachi	386(a)	6871(a)
Madras	4049	5740(a)
Rangoon	868	958(a)
Tuticorin	202	11894(a)
	66782	71142

(a) Revised.
*Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of Foreign Cotton.

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI.

Week ending 17th Sept.		1st to 17th Sept.	
1928	1927	1928	1927
....	825	....	1197

1st Sept. to 31st Aug.

	1927-28	1926-27
United Kingdom	91490	45195
Continent	458651	380592
China	24534	64514
Japan	193544	191203
Bombay	76631	48645
U. S. A.	8474	9501
	853324	739650

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Sept. 20.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber ...	15
Cavunal Rub. & Tea ...	11
Ceylon Planters ...	16
Ceylon Rubber ...	39
Clunes Estates ...	12
Cochin Rubber ...	29
Eila Tea ...	180
Estates Co. of Uva. ...	32
Fairlawn Estate ...	32.8
Frocester Estates ...	15
Hatbawe Rubber ...	9
Honiton Rubber ...	6
Horawala Rubber ...	57
Indo-Malay Estates ...	15
Jambulande T. & Rub. ...	9
Jebong Rubber ...	14
Kalutara Company ...	34
Kalutara Rubber ...	15
Kelani Valley Rub. ...	30
Langat River ...	19
Lanka Rubber ...	48
Lansdowne Rubber ...	130
Maha Uva Estates ...	48
Meall Mor Estates ...	22
Mirishena Rubber ...	35
Narangoda Rubber ...	18
Neuchatel Estates ...	36
North-Western Rub. ...	18
Pelmadulla T. & Rub. ...	24
Rubber Growers' ...	21
Saffragam T. & Rub. ...	145
Talgaswella Tea ...	47
Torrington Tea ...	21-8
Udabage Tea ...	42
Udapolla Rubber ...	20
Ullswater Rubber ...	8
Vogan Tea ...	36
Warriapolla Estate ...	20

Remarks:—Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Rs. 0.43 1/2 Cents.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 20.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
Oct-Dec per cwt 12|6-3|4
Jan-March per cwt 12|6-3|4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
Oct-Dec per cwt 12|8
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
Oct-Dec per cwt 12|8-3|4

THE
PEERLESS POLICY

A Contract of Guarantees

GUARANTEES a monthly income for ten years upon permanent disablement arising from any accident or illness. Premium payments cease upon disablement.

GUARANTEES payment of full sum assured to heirs at death within first ten years.

GUARANTEES payment of full sum assured with re-fund of all premiums paid from eleventh year, at death after ten years.

GUARANTEES payment of full sum assured with accumulated profits upon surviving twenty years with option of increased payment at subsequent death.

For full particulars of this policy and our attractive terms to Agents, Apply:

Zenith Life Assurance Company, Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, - - - - - - BOMBAY

On Sale Everywhere
HENNESSY'S
BRANDY
The Genuine Brandy
Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, JOHN & Co., Ltd., 11-12, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN 8 POINTS LOWER—SCATTERED LOCAL SELLING ON FAVOURABLE WEATHER—RALLY ON BETTER SPORT DEMAND—SPINNERS BUYING FREELY—RENEWAL OF SELLING CAUSES FRESH FALL—MARKET IRREGULAR—FUTURES 4 POINTS LOWER TO 5 HIGHER—SPOT 5 POINTS DOWN AT 17.90C.

New York, Sept. 20.

Although trading was quiet at the opening the market ruled easy during the first hour and prices started 8 points lower under scattered local selling influenced by favourable crop advices. The downward movement was checked by appearance of spinners demand which was rather fairly free in conjunction with better spot demand. Prices kept on steadily improving and at about 2-30 p.m. the highest level for the day namely January option 17.74 and October 17.77 was reached. At this level buying power decreased and prices gave way to 10 points, on renewal of selling pressure. The market closed irregular near months losing 4 points while distant options gained 5 points as a result of day's trading, Spot Cotton prices lost 5 points and closed at 17.90c.

The New Orleans futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 12 points to 17.22c.

Private cables received to-day all join to sing "returns of confidence" on decreasing Southern Hedge selling and rather free buying by spinners. After a sharp decline present steadiness is nothing more than natural and no attempt to kill the crop has succeeded in encouraging and bull activity. The boll-weevil menace found no support and while some are led to believe smaller crop estimates will soon be current causing advance, it remains to be seen how any sustained improvement in prices will be engineered in the absence of any adverse crop factor. On the contrary any attempt to raise prices is likely to meet with increased selling pressure from the South resulting in premature collapses.

As regard trade conditions, we agree to the following remarks made by Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., but we do not understant how present increased margin of profits to spinners will help trade demand.

"With ideas crystallizing around a maximum crop of about 15 million bales it appears the sentiment is turning now more friendly to cotton. With 20's yarn selling in America at 34 cents and spot cotton at 17.90 cents, the spinners gross margin of profit has appreciably increased compared with at 23.00 cents cotton when 20's yarn was sold at 37.00 cents.

Mill stocks throughout the world are much smaller and the dry-goods stocks in consuming centres remain impoverished. The good harvest of cereals in America this year is likely to increase the purchasing power of farmers and better sales of goods are expected during the Autumn.

With the approach of frost period and October tenders in New York on a certified stock of 13,000 bales, prices are likely to be more on defensive.

We favour moderate purchases as once the ready stock in America passes in strong hands on current prices, the pressure of hedges will be reduced and the present difference between the high spot basis and low "Futures" will be adjusted."

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

January highest 17.74 (2-30 p.m.) lowest 17.51 (10-52 a.m.)

From New York:—"Large hedge selling well absorbed by trade buying and there is some outside buying. More confidence and better trading. Cotton goods and yarn markets steady. Better demand."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on favourable weather, but rallied later on better spot demand and also by Spinners reported buying freely."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from New Orleans under date 20th instant:—

"At present low prices mills recognise the possibility in cotton and are steadily buying. Would follow their lead. East of Mississippi and in Western Belt crop accounts continue bad. Think reduced crop estimates will soon be current causing an advance during increasing frost hazard."

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	New York, Sept. 20.
October	16.96 plus .09
January	17.09 plus .05
Middling Spot	17.24 plus .12

LIVERPOOL

NARROW MARKET—REPORTS OF FAVOURABLE WEATHER SOME SELLING—FUTURES 8 TO 9 POINTS HIGHER—SALES—8,000 BALES—EAST INDIAN SALES 750 BALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

In sympathy with overnight advance in American markets, the Liverpool futures market opened firm at a rise of 17 to 18 points. The market was narrow during the morning with no important change in prices as quotations at 12-30 p.m. were 17 point higher. During the afternoon reports of favourable weather and easier New York opening sales, stimulated some selling which resulted in a loss of about 8 points. The market closed at a net rise of 8 to 9 points.

Middling American spot prices were raised by 19 points to 9.97d. per lb. and sales amounted to 8,000 Bales.

East Indian spot prices were raised by 15 points and sales totalled to 750 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures Section was rather quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 10 and 7 points with October 9.22 and January 9.09 respectively.

Egyptian futures ring was steady with a small turn over of business and closed at a rise of 12 points for nears while distant options were 16 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Slightly warmer; light to moderate rainfall Eastern belt.

(2) Less Hedge selling less trade fixing. Call sales. Some selling on weather map being favourable.

Messrs. Dreman and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"After recent decline market shows greater resistance. Temporary advance possible as tendency to reduce crop estimates and trade improving."

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 20.
Scinde Fully Good	6.45 plus .15
Siinde Fine	6.75 plus .15
Sninde Superfine	6.95 plus .15
Bengal Good	6.20 plus .15
Bengal Fully Good	6.45 plus .15
Bengal Fine	6.70 plus .15
Oomra Good	6.65 plus .15
Oomra Fully Good	6.95 plus .15
Oomra Fine	7.25 plus .15
Broach Fully Good	8.05 plus .15
Broach Fine	8.30 plus .15
Broach Superfine	8.95 plus .15

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 20.
September	16.27 plus .12
October	16.37 plus .12
November	16.52 plus .12
December	16.70 plus .15
January	16.62 plus .15
February	16.62 plos .15
March	16.76 plus .16
April	16.76 plus .16
May	16.86 plus .16
June	16.86 plus .16
July	16.95 plus .16
August	16.95 plus .16
September	16.95 plus .16
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	17.35 plus .30

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 20. Opening	Closing
Sepoember	9.24 plus .09	
October	9.31	9.19 plus .09
November		9.07 plus .09
December		9.08 plus .08
January	9.19	9.08 plus .09
February		9.08 plus .09
March	9.21	9.11 plus .08
April		9.11 plus .08
May	9.25	9.14 plus .09
June		9.14 plus .09
July	9.24	9.14 plus .09
August		9.10 plus .09
September		9.09 plus .09
Middling Spot		9.97 plus .19

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Sept. 20. Bales
Sales at Liverpool	8000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	750

NEW YORK.

	New York, Sept. 20.
New York 11 a.m.—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
October	17.58
January	17.53
March	17.50
New York Noon Call—	
October	17.62
January	17.59
March	17.59
New Orleans 9.30 a.m.—	
October	16.85
January	16.98
March	17.06

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

The local sentiment seems to have completely changed and although some anxiety is apprehended in well-informed circles owing to large stocks and no prospects of the end of mill strike, there is scarcity of sellers. The market opened to-day at Rs. 325/8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and steadily improved on local operators buying. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 5 points and later cables indicated further improvement. The market displayed considerable strength and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.M.	..	330	0 0
Oomra D.J.	..	296	0 0
Bengal D.J.	..	264	8 0

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Liverpool, Sept. 21. 9-30 A. M.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends: "Temperature little below normal. No rains. West Belt partly cloudy. Balance Entire Belt generally fair."

SEWRI MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

The forward market opened for Broach A. M. at Rs. 329/- and improved to Rs. 329/8 but again reacted. Liverpool was said to be 9 points higher and rates at 6.30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	329
Oomra D/J.	295
Bengal D/J.	263

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Sept. 21.
Sept.	213.30+0.10
Dec.	216.40+1.10
March	217.10+.150

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

200 Rajli Bros. Lasur 232
200 H. Rambhagat Parbhani 239
100 Do. Lasur 239
200 Forbes & Co. Kudchi 329
200 Toyomankwa Khandesh 222
200 Do. Muthia 230
300 Japan T. & Co. Berar 269
200 Do. Karanja 286
200 Do. Malkapur 245
100 brahim Tujshidas Bengad 260
100 Gokak Mill Manwath Road 221
100 Do. Barwaha 225
100 Ozoburin & Co. Chalisgaon 261
300 Volkart Bros. Jalna 265
200 Do. Nandgaon 220
100 Birla Bros. Viramgam 319
200 Do. Muthia 215

DAILY ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Bengal 264 D J.
Broach 330 A/M.
Oomra 296 D/J.

SPOT RATES.

Southern	323	318	311	304
Comptah	338	328	318	

MESSRS BREUL & CO. ON COTTON.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

"The immediate future of the cotton markets seems to us at the moment very uncertain. It looks to us as though we must expect a large American crop than indicated by the last Bureau Report—possibly very much larger—but of course the ultimate yield must still depend on the weather from now on. Taking it all round, we think that the recent heavy decline has fully and, if not, more than fully discounted the prospects as they exist to-day and that unless the weather in the American cotton Belt should continue uninterruptedly very favourable, there is likely to be some reaction and possibly a material advance on any definitely unfavourable development in the weather. For the moment we would recommend looking on and buying cautiously on any further decline but selling only after a substantial advance."

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, Sept. 20.
October	17.64 —.04
December	17.68 plus .01
January	17.64 plus .01
March	17.65 plus .05
May	17.57 ——
Middling Spot	17.90 —.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Sept. 20. Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	41000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3000
Day's Exports to the Continent	17000

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bomaby, Sept. 21.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 15|16.
D D 1|5 31|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 31|32.
Banks Selling D D 1|6.
Banks Selling T T 1/3 31/32 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 31|32 Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1/6.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6-1|4 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 9|32 Oct.
NEW YORK—
B.C. T T 276-1|2.
Banks Selling T T 275¾
Banks Buying T T 274 3/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 924
Banks Buying D D 936.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 126 1/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 137-1/2
SHANGHAI—
Baanks Selling D D 175 1/2.
INGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155.1/2
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-5/8
CROSS RATES:—
Nek York—London 4.85 1/16 20th inst.
Shanghai—London 2/7 5/16 21st inst.
London—Japan 1/10 21/32 20th inst.
London—Paris 124.15 20th inst.
London—Belgium 34.90 20th isst.
London—Switzerland 25.20 20th inst.
London—Italy 92.75 20th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4.4 11½ 20th inst. £4.4 11 1/2 20th inst.
Silver London Ready 26½ 20th inst. 26 1/8 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 3/8 20th inst. 26½ 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 57 1/2 20th inst. 57 3/16 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4-1/4 p.c. 20th inst. 4 9/32 p.c. 19th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 1/2 p. c.20th inst. 4 1/2 p. c. 19th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p. c. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 p. c inst.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 3/4 p. c. 3 Mos. 3 p. c. 6 Mos. 4 p. c. 12 Mos. 4 ½ 6. c.
Tone:—Quiet.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Sept. 21.
Linseed Sept.	10 3 3
Linseed May	10 5 6
Wheat Sept.	7 6 3
Wheat January	7 9 6
Wheat May	7 12 3

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	Bombay, Sept. 21. 1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date	20-9-28 9910000	1482000
Yesterday	do 41000	39000
Exports to date	do. 69q000	786000
Stock at Ports	14-9-28 625000	1322000
Interior Towns	do. 275000	413000
Liverpool	14-8-29 655000	1138000
Visible Supply	14-9-28 2045000	3525000
Quantity in Sight	do. 1089000	1712000

REVISED LOCAL COTTON STOCK.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

The number of bales actually held by the Mills in Bombay on 31st August was 303,822 bales and the Stock in Bombay exclusive of the Mills was 702,352 bales. Therefore the total Stock in Bomboy on 31st August 1928 was 1,006,174 bales and not 1,011,047 bales as was estimated that

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay Sept. 21.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 46/14, Highest 47/ Closing 46/15.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 46/11, Highest 46/13/6, Lowest 46/10, Closing 46/13.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Opening 4/5/1.1/2, Highest 4/5/6, Closing 4/5/4.1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 54/9, Highest 54/11/6, Lowest 54/8/6, Closing 54/11.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTAIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktsar, Sept. 19.

Wheat Ready 4/12 5/2
Wheat Assuj 4/12
Wheat Maghar 4/15/6
Wheat Magh 5/1/6
Wheat Har 4/7/6
Gream Ready 4/6 4/10
Gram Asauj 4/6
Wheat Maghar 4/8
Gram Magh 4/9/6
Gram Jeth 3/10/3
Barley Ready 3/6
Barley Assuj 3/5/6
Gwara Poh 3/1/3
Rapeseed Bisakh 6/15
Gwara Reay 3/
Cottonseeds Maghar 3/7/6
Cottonseeds Poh and Magh 3/7/3

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 20.

Cottonseed Bombay ton New Crop—
£8-5 Dec Jan Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay ton—
£17 Sept-Oct Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£18-5 Sept-Oct Shipment Paid.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

TATA IRON SHARES STEADY

EXTENSIVE COVERING IN MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Cotton Mill shares opened steady at an improvement of Rs. 2/8. There was considerable sovering which resulted in a further sharp rise in prices. Later on prices relapsed somewhat on no prospects of an early end of the Mill strike. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 817/8 and improved to Rs 828/12 but reacted to Rs. 822 and finally closed at Rs. 825/ Fazal shares opened at Rs. 767/8 and rose to 778/. At this level profits taking resulted in a decline to Rs. 772/8 and closed at Rs. 773/12. Pearls opened at Rs. 497/8 and hardened depressed prices to Rs. 500/ but closed firm to 503/12. At this level some liquidation at Rs. 505. Century opened 383/12 advanced to Rs. 390/ reacted to Rs. 286/4 and closed at Rs. 391/4. Tata Iron shares were steady on scattered business. Defd. shares advanced to Rs. 257/8 but at this level there seems to be some persistent selling. Ordinary shares were liquidated by holders but the selling was offset by general buying. Fluctuations were as under: Defd 256/4, 250 257/8 250/10, 254/6. Ordinary 74/4, 72/12, 74 72/6, 74. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 363/2 and improved to Rs. 373/12 on short covering. Hydros were steady at Rs. 1988/12. Alcocks were supported by bulls. E. D. Sassoon shares exchange hands at As. 11/ Kurla Mills found buyers at 161/4. Kasturchand opened at Rs. 16/4 but closed steady at Rs. 16/8. Bharat Mills realised Rs. 50/ Morarji Mills changed hands at 1610/ Laxmi Cotton were done at the opening at Rs. 1607/8 but closed at Rs. 1700/ New Berar Press opened at Rs. 882/8 but closed at Rs. 885/. Ahd. Prantij Rly. were done at Rs. 905/ Mundra Bhon rails opened at Rs. 77/4 but closed at Rs. 77/8. Sirajgiug Rlys. were done at 93. Sindh Light Rails opened at 141/12 but closed quiet at Rs. 140/ Imperial Banks gained Rs. 2/8 and closed at Rs. 1455/ New issues were done at Rs. 357/8. Union Bank shares opened at Rs. 3/10 but closed at Rs. 3/10/6. Central Bank closed at Rs. 24/ after opening at Rs. 24/4. Ahmedabad Electric shares were done at 137/8 Andhra Valley ordinary opened at Rs. 702/8 but closed at Rs. 703/12. Tata Hydro Pref. changed hands at Rs. 1055/ Tata Power ordinary shares advanced Rs. 2/8 after opening at Rs. 512/8. Tram Pref. were steady at 69/8. Katni Defds. were put at 925/ Punjab Cement shares opened at Rs. 15/4 and closed at Rs. 15/8. Oriental Life Ince. shares closed at Rs. 2450/ Empire of India shares changed hands at Rs. 2060/ New India ruled quiet and after opening at 22/4 closed at 21/14. Jupiters improved As. 4/ after opening at Rs. 10/12. Scindia shares opened firm at 16/8 but closed at Rs. 16/ Tata Steel Second Pref. were sold at the opening at Rs. 92/4 but closed at Rs. 92/ Tata Oils opened at Rs. 31/ and closed at Rs. 31/4. Bombay Telephones realised the price of Rs. 53/ while Debentures improved to Rs. 58/ after opening at Rs. 57/12. Bombay Burma New were steady at Rs. 291/4. B. B. Petrol shares opened at Rs. 4/9/6 and closed at Rs. 4/10. Jost Engineering shares were done to-day at Rs. 161/4.

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Face Value	Name	Closing Quotations.
100	Ahmed. Advance	380
250	Bombay Dyeing	825
50	Apollo	5
500	Bom: Cot:	341-4
250	Bradbury	190
100	Century	391/4
100	Central India	506/4
100	Colaba Land	137/8
100	Coorla	160
100	Crescent	150
250	Currim	180
250	David	250
250	Dawn	555
200	Ed: Sassoon	97-8
10	E. D. Sassoon	0.11-3
100	Elphinstone	13
250	Fazulbhoy	773/12
100	Finlay	121/4
1000	F. Petit	250
100	Globe	19
100	Gokak X. D.	123/12
100	Indore Malwa	367/8
250	Jamshed	35
50	Kastoorshand	16/8
100	Khatau	88/12
100	Kohinoor	217/8
250	Luxmi	1680
100	Madhavrao Scd.	11
100	Madhovji	67/8
50	Mathuradas	Nom 50
1000	Maneckji Petit	1400
100	Meyer Sas:	75
250	Model	80
1000	Morarji	1545
200	New Great	247/8
100	New City	110
250	Pabaney	218/12
250	Pearl	505
100	Phoenix	370
10	Premier	9
100	Shapurji	14.12
1000	Sholaupr	6335
250	Simplex	112/8
100	Swan	123-12
100	Swadeshi	468/12
500	Tata	52/8
500	Vishnu	2620
	BANKS.	
100	50A Baroda	83
50	A Central	24/2
£10	5A...Eastern	95
500	Imperial	1455
5	500-125A Imperial Ort.	357/8
100	/50A India	91/4
5	Unionh	3/10/6
	CEMENT.	
10	Bundi	24/10
250	Indian	378/12
100	Katni Ord.	255
40	Katni Df.	925
16	Punjab	15/8
	INSURANCE.	
15A	Jupiter	10/12
15A	New India	21/14
200	100A Oriental	2440
	MINING.	
10	Central India	14/4
10	Shivrajpur	31/12
73	Tata Ord.	74
40	Tata Def.	255
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	355
100	Andhra VI	700
250	Bom. Steam	280
6	Brit B. Petrol	4/10
125	Bom. Burma Old	786/4
50	Bom. Burma New	287/8
100	Indian Bleaching	238/12
115	Scindia	16/3
30	Tata Construction	63/8
100	Tata Power	515
100	Tata Hydro	1083/12
50	Tram	152/8
	PREFERENCE SHARES.	
10	Punjab Portland Cement	13.8
1000	Tata Power Pref	905
100	Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	92
50	Tram Pref.	69
1000	Andhra Valley Pref.	1007-8
500	Vishnu Pref.	637-8
1550	Tata Steel 1st Pref.	140/8
500	Tata Mill Pref.	60
500	Nagpur Pre.	486-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

The Gilt-edged market was rather dull with a limite turnover of business. Prices are a shade steady owing to little business.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-13.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|1.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/15.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|13.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates—2nd Oct. Sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-12, 1945-55 Rs. 105/14
4-1|2 per cent Bonds 1934 Rs. 97-7-0.
4-1/2 per cent Loan 1955-60 Rs. 93-15-0
Tone of Market:—Shade steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

3 months discounts 41/4 per cent.
6 months discounts 4.1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 1/2 per cent.
One month 3 per cent.
Three months 3-1/4 per cent.
Six months 3 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

"Tone of Silver" Steady, China bought & sold. Undertone is steadier but buyers not pressing.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Sept. 21. Delivery Contract. Nov. Ready Red leafy.	Dec. Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	270	.....
Bengal Fine	265	.....
Bengal F.G.	250	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	270	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	250	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	305	295
Nagpur Fine	305	295
Yeotmal Fine	295	280
Arvi Fine	295	280
Amraoti Fine	290	265
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	285	250
Mulkapur Fine	275	245
Khandesh Fine	260	J 240
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.	215	205
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	275	250/60
Purna F.G.G.S.	260	250
Parbhania/Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	255
Indore/Ujjain Fine	275	250
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265	250/55
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	315	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	295	.....
Cambodia	380	.....
Miraj/Sangli	305	.....
Compta Good	320	.....
Dhollera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

TRADE & FINANCE.

RAPID RISE IN TATA STEEL SHARES

SILVER REACHED NEW LOW LEVEL.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

During the week money market has been easy and the Call Rate ranged from 2-1/2 to 3 per cent. The trade demand shows a fall of Rs. 120 lacs. Imperial Bank Balance shows an increase of Rs. 34.81 lacs.

The gilt-edged market opened weak but partially recovered on short covering. The Currency Return shows an increase of Rs. 81.25 lacs in note circulation. The percentage of Gold and Gold securities to the total liabilities is 39.66.

Exchange continues firm with export Bills appearing both here and in Calcutta. Government tenders to be offered next week have been raised from sterling 5 to 7-1/2 lacs.

The Gold market continues featureless and spot prices are unchanged at Rs. 21|6 per tola. Silver prices reached a low level of Rs. 58|13 but recovered on short covering. The offtake has declined to 90 Bars.

Despite no improvement in the mill strike situation, mill shares experienced better demand. The settlement of the labour dispute at Jamshedpur resulted in a sharp rise in Tata Iron shares. Tata Hydros also gained. Shipping and Cement concerns were steady.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONEY.

During the brief period of trading money has been relatively easy with the rate for call funds ranging from 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. This easiness is ascribable chiefly to the maturing of 1928 Bonds and Treasury Bills. The trade demand has fallen by about Rs. 120 lacs, but a large portion of this represents a further transference of funds from Government to other deposits. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—one month 2 3/4 per cent., two months 3 per cent., three months 3 1/4 per cent., four months 3 1/2 per cent. and six months 4 to 4 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 14th September 1928 shows an increase of Rs. 34.81 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now standing at Rs. 21,12,67,000 as compared with Rs. 29.05 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 26.82, an increase of 0.42 per cent. over last week. Loans are up by Rs. 20.99 lacs, while cash credits and inland bills discounted are down by 29.27 lacs and Rs. 14.97 lacs respectively. Government deposits have have declined by Rs. 101.17 lacs to Rs. 8.03 crores, while other deposits have increased by Rs. 105.61 lacs to Rs. 70.04 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Although the gilt-edged market opened weak there was some improvement towards the close as a result of covering operations by bears. 3 1/2 per cent. paper declined from Rs. 73 to Rs. Rs. 72-12, but recovered and closed at Rs. 72-14. At yesterday's settlement a premium of one to two annas obtained for ready. 1945-55 Loan is quoted at Rs. 105-15 and 1935 and 1933 Loans at Rs. 100/12 and Rs. 101/13. 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 101/12 and Rs. 103/13 and 1932 at Rs. 105. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan receded to Rs. 110. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan was unchanged at Rs. 85 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93-1. The new Loans remain unaltered at Rs. 97-7 for 1934 Bonds and Rs. 93-15 for 1955-60 Loans.

In reply to questions propounded in the Assembly, the Hon'ble Sir B. N. Mitra, the Finance Member, detailed Government's Financial policy. Among other things it has been pointed out that the cash position at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4 crores less than that assumed in the Budget. Of this sum Rs. 2 1/2 crores represented extra capital expenditure in connection with railways, the balance being the decreased amount borrowed by treasury bills. It was also explained that it became necessary at certain periods of the year, when receipts and expenditure did not coincide, to resort to borrowing by treasury bills.

In reply to further queries, the Finance Member stated that the question of borrowing in either London, India or both would necessarily be governed by circumstances of the moment, bearing always in mind the convenience of the Indian money market.

The Finance Member observed that Government are not aware that there is an increasing lack of credit in India and that the present low cash balance at the Bank is attributable largely to the abnormal sums locked up in cotton. He also mentioned that since the beginning of December last an expansion of currency to the extent of Rs. 8-7/3 crores had occurred.

The explanation afforded by Government has done much to relieve the uncertainty in our markets, particularly the gilt-edged one. It is now generally felt that treasury bills are not likely to be issued at periods when they may prove uncomfortable, and that the total amount asked for will be well within the means of the market without causing undue credit disturbance.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 15th instant shows an increase of Rs. 81.25 lacs in note circulation which now amounts to Rs. 183.27 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have likewise increased by Rs. 77.94 lacs to Rs. 103.02 crores and by Rs. 3.36 lacs to 2.65 crores, while gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 73.90 as against 73.78 a week ago.

The statement of the combined account of the gold standard and paper currency reserves as of 15th September 1928 is given below:—

Liabilities.	(In crores.)
Notes in circulation ...	Rs. 183.27
Rupee redemption ...	Rs. 40.00
Total ...	Rs. 223.27
Assets.	**(In crores.)**
Silver coin & bllion ...	Rs. 92.35
Rupee securities	Rs. 42.37
Gold securities	Rs. 55.92
Gold coin & bullion held in India	Rs. 29.76
Gold coin & bullion held in England ...	Rs. 2.87
Total	Rs. 223.27

Percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 39.66.

EXCHANGE.

There has been no lessening of the firm tone observed in exchange during the past few weeks. Export bills are appearing both here and in Calcutta. The Government allotment of but 40 per cent. of tenders imparted further strength and the amount to be offered next week has been raised from £5 lacs to £7 1/2 lacs. The enquiry for all remittances shows no improvement. Rates remain unaltered at 1s. 5-31/32d. for sellers and 1s. 6d. for buyers. Forward deliveries are likewise steady, the following being the quotations:—September to 15th October 1s. 5-31/32d., 15th October to 15th November 1s. 6d., 15th November to end of February 1s. 6-1/32 and March 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation slightly eased from 4.85-1/16 dollars to 4.85 dollars. French francs closed at 124.15, the Belga at 34.90 and the Italian lira at 92.75.

A press communique of the 19th instant states that the total remittances to the Home Treasury from 1st April to 15th September 1928 amunted to £9,242,000 representing the total sterling purchase made in India.

GOLD.

The gold market still presents no features of interest. The price of ready shows no fluctuation at Rs. 21-6-0 per tola. The offtake is again estimated at 10,000 tolas with stocks on hand slightly lowered to 1/p lacs tolas. The quotation for ready sovereign is Rs. 13-7-3 and for delivery 27th September, Rs. 13-7-0. In London the quotation for gold kept steady at 84s. 11 1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-0 and Rs. 21-5-9 for ready, and Rs. 21-6-3 for 15/- October settlement and Rs 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-6-6 for 29th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £90,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 16,65,073 in bar and coin.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of July 1928 amounted to 867,211 fine ounces as compared with 862,363 fine ounces for June 1928 and 851,861 fine ounces for July 1927.

SILVER.

Silver opened noticeably weak, the price of ready falling to Rs. 58-13 per 100 tolas, the lowest recorded since February of thi syear. However, on Wednesday the market reacted on somewhat steadier advices from Shanghai as well as bear covering and the price rose to Rs. 59,8-0. American Banks bought fair amounts and it is believed that there is a likelihood of a further shipment of silver to Shanghai. China Banks also bought but to a lesser extent. The offtake has declined to the average of about 90 bars per day and stocks on hand have increased to 5,500 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London after declining from 2s. 7-7/16d., to 2s. 7-1/16d. closed at 2s. 7-5/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 26-7/16d. and 26-1/16d. for ready, and 26-9/16d. and 26-3/16d. for forward. In our market the highest, lowest rates were Rs. 59-8 and Rs. 58/13 for ready and 4th October settlement Rs. 59-10 and Rs. 59-0 for 1st November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £42,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £327,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 2277 bars and Rs. 240.958 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £230,000 all for China, option Bombay.

SHARES.

The share market reopened on September 19th and a better demand for cotton mill shares appeared. This was probably due more to the bettered conditions in the miscellaneous section than to any improvement in the strike situation. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 813/12—815—825; Century Rs. 381/4—382/8—391/4; Central India Rs. 502/8—503/12—506/4; Crescent Rs. 145—147/8—150; Fazulbhoy Rs. 765—773/12. Indian Bleaching Rs. 231/4—236/4—238/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 366/4—367/8; Kohinoor Rs. 210-211/4—217/8; New Great Rs. 238/12—247/8; Pearls Rs. 496/4—505; Simplex Rs. 106/4—112/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 465.

The settlement of the labour dispute at Jamshedpur considerably benefited Tata Iron shares and apart of the bear account was liquidated. Tata Ordys. improved from Rs. 66 to Rs. 74-2 and Defds. from Rs. 223/12 to Rs. 254/6. Other issues notably cements were steadier. Bundi Cement rose from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 24-6 and Indian cements from Rs. 345 to Rs. 361/4. Katni Ordys. advanced to Rs. 253/12 and Defds. to Rs. 902/8. Tata Hydros. gained about 20 points closing at Rs. 1077/8 and Andhra Valleys were unchanged at Rs. 695. Bombay Burma Trading shares improved from Rs. 763/12 to 775 and Bombay Trams from Rs. 150-10 to Rs. 151/14. Bombay Steam shares steadied to Rs. 277/8 and Scindias to Rs. 15. Railway shares show no change.

Imperial Bank shares were unaltered at Rs. 1457/8, while Contributories were slightly up to Rs. 356/4. Bank of India and Central Bank shares present no fluctuations in prices.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

In sympathy with further sharp decline in cotton prices the yarn market has continued to rule easy during the week under review and off take has been limited. Besides the turnover is smaller during the week on account of a number of holidays and also due to the declining prices since the last few days. The reports from upcountry markets have been discouraging and as usual in the declining markets buying has been very restricted. The serious decline in cotton has mainly affected the yarn markets in all the principal consuming districts and as buyers have been looking yet for lower prices and are sentimentally very bearish, they are not taking much interest in forward purchases. The mill strike continues as usual with no signs of any early settlement and although various rumours have been afloat regarding the immediate settlement of this unfortunate struggle most of the same are baseless. The textile industry as a whole is going from bad to worse and it remains to be seen what will bring for this important industry if this unfortunate struggle is not brought to an end immediately.

English Yarns.—Prices in Manchester are reported to have declined further in sympathy with cotton but owing to the proposed further curtailment in production the attitude of the spinners is rather firm and the prices quoted by them are mostly unworkable. Only a small business therefore is being done at present. Dealers have been losing heavily in their stocks from stock owing to serious decline in spot prices.

Japanese Yarns.—Except in case of 40s single yarn in which there has been a very great scarcity in the local market as well as in the consuming districts. Prices in other yarns have declined further to the extent of half anna per lb. all round and the tendency is yet distinctly weak. At every decline there has been a better demand for spot as well as for forward deliveries and some further lines have been arranged for September/October shipments both in Japanese as well as in Shanghai yarns. Sampin have been fluctuating in accordance with cotton whereas exchange has remained practically steady at about 126.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—Market remains nominally steady with very little business passing and dealers are not inclined to entertain any forward business at present so long as they are not able to sell off their holdings. Reports from consuming districts are not at all encouraging.

Indian Yarns. Scarcity in the local market for wellknown chapps is being increasingly felt day after day and in some cases fancy prices have been paid by the buyers only for very small lines. Most of the requirements in yarns have now been catered by the upcountry mills who are reported to have made sales in large quantities of their yarns and cloth at very profitable rates.

The rains have been satisfactory in almost all important districts except in U.P. and it is expected that as soon as the cotton prices becomes steady an improvement in demand will be in evidence. It will be very unfortunate if the mills do not resume work in such favourable conditions when demand is expected to improve.

Latest reports from Calcutta & Rangoon go to show that there has been gradual improvement in those markets and further improvement is likely.

Outlook on the whole seems to be more hopeful than for the last few days and although much more will depend upon the course of the cotton prices during the next few days, we feel an improvement in demand is long overdue.

GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Heavy Goods.—The market has been steady throughout the week, and there has been very little change in rates. Mills have shown rather more readiness to consider business, and a fair general trade has been done up to December next year.

For the U. K. and Continent.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 46.8-0, October at Rs. 46-0-0; Liverpool Twills for September at Rs. 52-14-0, for October/December at Rs. 52.4.0, for December at Rs. 52-0-0. Cuban Sugar Bags for January/February at Rs. 57.10-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (8x8) for September at Rs. 53-4-0

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 46.8-0, for October at Rs. 46-0-0; Liverpool Twills for September at Rs. 52-14-0, for October/December at Rs. 52.4.0, for December at Rs. 52-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July/September 1929 at Rs. 45-8-0 to Rs. 46-8-0; Woolpacks for January/June at Rs. 2.3-9 for March/July at Rs. 2.3.9, for April/June at Rs. 2-3-9.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Heavy Cos. for November/March at Rs. 46-0-0, for January/June at Rs. 45.8-0; E. Bags for October at Rs. 36.10-0; A. Twills (safety down) for January/February at Rs. 56-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 46.8-0 for October at Rs. 46-0-0, for January/June at Rs. 45-8-0; Liverpool Twills for September at Rs. 52-14-0, for October/December at Rs. 52.4.0, for December at Rs. 52-0-0, for January/April at Rs. 51-0-0 for April/June at Rs. 51-0-0.

Hessians—have remained very steady with only minor fluctuations in ready rates. In the forward positions a good business with mills has been put through, chiefly in II Porters, both shippers and the bazaar operating. Towards the close the Director's figures for the Final Jute Forecast were published, 99 16,000 lacs of bales, and on receipt of this news the market reacted about for to eight annas.

MILL STORES

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Quotations are:	Rs.	a.	p.
Healds—15/40S-32 to 56s.	1	0	0
Healds—15/40.28s.	2	6	0
Reeds steel—32 to 56s.	0	2	1
Reeds steel—28s.	0	3	3
Elastic Healds.	17	8	0
Wire Healds.	2	10	0
Cloth Roller—10 oz. Kenion	7	6	0
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion.	8	6	0
Flannel Sizing-plain 66 ,,	3	6	0
Flannel Sizng-Twill 66 ,,	3	8	0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-72 ,,	3	10	0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-72 ,,	3	12	0
Flannel Endless.	3	6	0
Banding—cardrim—serv'l.	0	12	3
Bandings—Tubular No. 2s.	1	8	0
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s.	1	5	0
Bandings Spindle 3 ply.	1	0	0
Rope Lambeth—1½ & 1¾	1	5	0
Pickers—No. 4	65	0	0
Picking Nan's hairy	2	8	0
Picking Sticks	5	0	0
Bobbins Slubbings—Jap.	30	0	0
Bobbins—Rovings—Jap.	19	0	0
Bobbins—Conical-5" Jap	5	0	0
Bobbins— Ring-5" Jap	5	8	9
Bobbins—Ring-6" Jap.	6	8	0
Bobbins—Weft-5 3/8" Jap	5	4	0
Bobbins—Weft-6" Jap	6	0	0
Bobbins—Slub. Skwers.	11	0	0
Bobbins—Rovings Skwers.	9	0	0
Fillets—Emery.	0	2	3
Fillets—Cylinder-Doffer	0	10	3

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 14th September, 1928.

LIABILITIES.	
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,17,50,000
Public Deposits	8,03,36,000
Other Deposits	70 04,54,000
Loans against securities per contra	...
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	...
Contingent Liabilities	...
Sundries	66 98,000
Rupees	80,54 88 000
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	21,81,60,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,27,44,000
Loans	10,78,15,000
Cash Credits	26,34,96,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,49,03,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	35,78,000
Bullion	...
Dead Stock	2,83,34,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	...
Sundries	37,75,000
Balances with other Banks	14,21,000
	68,42,21,000
Cash	21 12,067,000
Rupees	89,54,88,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£962,200
Advances and Investments in London	£894,400
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£107,400
Percentage	26.82
Bank Rate 5 per cent.	

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposit Rs.	1,01,17,000 Decrease.
Other Deposits Rs.	1,05,61,000 Increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments Rs.	6,06,000 Decrease.
Loans Rs.	20,90,000 Increase.
Cash Credits Rs.	29,27,000 Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs.	8,31,000 ...
Cash Rs.	34,81,000 Increase.

PERCENTAGE 26.82.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

The demand for ready Sugar was fairly good but with large arrivals expected shortly and with easier advices from all quarters, dealers and speculators were very nervous and eager sellers and prices have been reduced by four annas the ready Sugars and three annas the forward positions with very little business doing.

The freight from Java to India has been reduced by 2 guilders till March and although the Trust is holding the limit of 13-1/2 guilder there are cheap sellers the Java and consequently there are many sellers in India and the general feeling being bearish dealers do not intend to go into any contracts at present.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with no business doing.

American Terminals reported highest on the 15th inst. quoting 2.21, 2.26 and 2.34 for December/March and May and reported lowest on the 20th inst. quoting 2.07, 2.14 and 2.21 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 17th inst. quoting 12s. 2d., 13-1/2s. and 12s. 9.3 4d. for October/December and March and reported lowest on the 20th quoting 13s. 3-3/4d. and 135.6-3/4d. for same positions.

There is no fresh business to report.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

TMO. ready Rs. 12.12.0 12.9 F.B Harbour stocks 30,000 Bags.

August Rs. 8-7.0 12/8 F. B. Harbour.

Sept. to March 8-5-0 12/6 F. B. Harbour.

Arrivals Nil.

time.

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Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Brain fag	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Nervous Shock	Sciatica
		Rheumatism	

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Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

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INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 21.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	This year	Last year
Khandesh	372	803
Central India	581	4,343
Bassi and Nagar	193	736
Hyderabad Gaorani	557	71
Berar	143 2,147	2,288
Central Provinces	603 2,225	2,203
Total Oomra	74 6,075	10,044
Dholera	872	6,362
N.-W. Provinces	232 292	1,942
Rajputana	327	2,996
Sind-Punjab		1,668
Broach	343	808
Coompta & Dharwar	104 968	1,174
Western Northerns	112 1,245	1,622
Cocanada		
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	107	5,309
Persian	1	918
American	514 514	16,468
Egyptian & African	400 2,218	2,132
Comilla Burma & other sorts		
Total	2,108 12,931	51,287

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 21.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday.	This	Last
Europe	3,670	20,028	13,060
Japan & China	3,732	76,977	31,326
Coast Ports	4	1,278	850
Up-country by Rail		4,978	1,282
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		6,781	1,892
Total	7,406	109,980	51,350

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 20

Copper English, Best Selected £ 67-1/8.
Copper Braziers £77-2/4.
Yellow Metal £65-3/4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £21.
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13-5/8.
Tin English Ingots £216.

ASKED LOVER TO STRANGULATE HER.

STORY OF WIDOW'S LOVE AFFAIR.

MAN'S APPEAL AGAINST TRANSPORTATION DISMISSED.

The Hon. Justices Mirza and Baker on the Appellate side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by a priest, Paramshastri Sitaramshastri who was sentenced to transportation by the Sessions Judge of Kanara District for culpable homicide in respect of the death of a widow named Bhagirathi with whom he was in illicit relations

The deceased who was aged 25 was married about 15 years ago, but became a widow within a fortnight of her marriage. She then began to live with her husband's brother in the village of Kampli. There she formed criminal intimacy with the accused who was her next-door neighbour. She then became pregnant, and this gave rise to a serious scandal in the village, and Gopal who thought his family was disgraced by it had a quarrel with the accused over the matter.

Unnerved by the prospect of facing public odium. Bhagirathi requested the accused to help her in putting an end to her life. The accused who was also afraid that his caste-people would fine him for his love-affair with a widow readily consented. At attempt to procure poison having failed, they thought of strangulation. Bhagirathi prepared the noose with the rope and the accused gave the last push which strangled her to death.

The accused had made a clean breast of the whole affair in his confession but he retracted the statement at the Sessions trial.

The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the assessors, found the accused guilty of culpable homicide, giving him the benefit of exception 5, section 300 of Indian Penal Code, which runs: Culpable homicide is not murder when the person whose death is caused, being above the age of 18 years suffers death or takes the risk of death with his own consent.

In sentencing the accused to transportation, the Sessions Judge observed: The accused is a priest. He had immoral intercourse with a widow, and at last he helps her to take her life. I think this is extremely delinquent, even from a moral point of view. He is therefore entitled to no mercy.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence.

A DISPUTED AWARD.

CASE UNDER LAND ACQUISITION ACT

(Before Mr. Justice Kenneth Kemp)

Haji Abdulla Mian Haji Khandwani—claimant.

This was a reference made by the Land Reference officer at the instance of the petitioner in respect of the disputed award for his building which was acquired by the Government under the Land Acquisition Act.

About the year 1910, the claimant leased a portion of his building at Memonwada Road to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. for a period of 50 years. Under the lease the Company agreed to pay a monthly rent of Rs. 240 and also to supply to the claimant the maximum of 4-1/2 kilo volts of electrical energy in any building where the claimant went to live.

In January 1912 by a notification in the Government Gazette the Government acquired the building. The owner then made two claims before the Land Acquzition officer namely Rs. 42,865 for the building and the other for Rs. 1,39,970 in respect of the loss of electric fuel during the period of the lease; which was calculated at Rs. 810 per month.

The Land Acquisition officer awarded Rs. 33,380 as compensation for the building and Rs 75 per month for electric energy. Aggrieved by this decision, the claimant applied to the Land Reference officer to make a reference to the High Court.

At the outset, the Advocate-General for the Crown, raised a point that nothing had been heard about the claimant since he went on a pilgrimage in 1925. The Court, should, therefore, presume him to be dead and dismiss the reference. If the claimant was alive, he should deposit security for the costs of the reference.

His Lordship ruled that the claimant should be presumed to be alive and directed the case to be proceeded with.

The case is proceeding.

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.

The following students have passed the Corporation of Accountants Examination held in June 1928:—

INTER. EXAM:—1. V. K. Dhage, 2. P. S. Gazdar, B.Sc., 3. M. D. Shroff, 4. P. J. Cursetji, 5. V. S. Kulkarni, 6. R. M. Engineer, 7. M. N. Boatwalla.

FINAL (I PART) EXAM.:—1. F. Hyam 2. E. A. Karkaria, 3. B. D. Bharucha, 4. H. J. Irani, 5. R. B. Malwa, 6. M. H. Totla.

FINAL (II PART) EXAM.:—1. B. R. Pal, 2. D. B. Subhedar, 3. A. E. Hillel.

INDIAN MERCHANT'S COLONIAL WIFE.

ALLEGED FLAW IN WARRANT.

Further hearing was resumed, before Justices Mirza and Baker at the High Court of the revisional application filed by Mabel Ferris, alias Aishabai, European woman from South Africa, against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate directing her to appear before the Navsari Court on a charge of theft brought against her by her Muslim husband.

Mr. Singne, Government Pleader resuming his argument on behalf of the Crown submitted that if the applicant was aggrieved by the Magistrate, the proper course would be to invoke the action of the local Government who could then decide whether the applicant should surrender to the Baroda State or direct the warrant to be cancelled on the proceedings to be stayed. In the present case it was not alleged that the warrant was openly illegal, and unless there was any defect in the warrant, the High Court could not interfere.

Mr. Shingne further submitted that by marrying a Baroda State subject, the applicant had lost her status of European British Subject.

ILLEGAL MARRIAGE.

Mr. Godinho, in replying on behalf of the applicant, submitted that the alleged marriage was illegal being in contravention of the South African laws which prohibited the marriage of a European woman with an Indian. The applicant was therefore living as a concubine of her alleged husband, and this relation did not involve the extinction of her original status. Even if it was a legal marriage, that did not deprive her of her status. Counsel cited various authorities in support of his contention.

FLAW IN WARRANT.

Mr. Godinho further submitted that there was an incurable flaw in the warrant namely it was issued against a European British subject who was specially excluded from the operation of Section 7 of the Extradition Act. The Magistrate ought to have decided the point whether the applicant was a European British subject or not This omission of the lower court became the subject of revision by the High Court.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

DR. GOUR'S SPECIAL MARRIAGE BILL.

ANOTHER PARSI PRAYER FOR EXCLUSION.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent to the President and other members of the Legislative Assembly:—

"The Grant Road Parsee Association strongly suppports the memorial of the Parsee Federal Council against Doctor Hari Singh Gour's Special Marriage (Amendment) Bill, and pray that the Parsee community be entirely excluded from the operation of the Bill for reasons most cogently stated in the Memorial—President, Grant Road Parsee Association".

SIR PARSHARAM-BHAU COLLEGE.

The ceremony of publicly announcing the renaming of the New Poona College as "Sir Parsharam-Bhau College" and the unveiling of the Oil Painting of the late Sir Parsharamrao Bhausaheb will be performed by H. E. The Governor of Bombay on Friday, 26th instant at 5 p.m. at the College premises.

BROADWAY FOLLIES RETURN

FIRST APPEARANCE OF HELEN COOKE

Cherpino's Broadway Follies open at the Excelsior Theatre tonight. Miss. Helen Cooke, the premier dancer, will appear in Bombay for the first time in many new dances and startling costumes. She is an acrobatic dancer of the new type, and makes modern dances a speciality: her work is of the whirlwind class. With Kurowsky in doubles, she is a great favourite. Cherpino has brought many new ballets and new costumes, one ballet extraordinary in frocking: and dance is of Latin inspiration. The costumes alone cause spontaneous applause, they are unique in style and of unthought-of design. The ballet is equally unusual, in one of its figures, Cherpino wakes Helen Cooke from the human couch on which she reposes, and dances "The Birth of Love" with her, during which the ten member Ballet rejoice in a Bacchanalian festival setting.

A smart number that will be presented for the first time here is "Follies on Tour". It is a frolicsome thing and calls forth more requests than most numbers, other new numbers are "Duo Intricate", "Dance Moderne" "In Saecula Saeculorum", "Due Elasticity", and others.

The Follies' visit is brief, on account of having to leave for Cairo where they are booked for the X'mas Season.

POONA RACES.

SECOND MEETING: FIRST DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

1ST RACE:—
DILAWAR BEG 1
RADHA'A 2
KHALIL BEG 3

2ND RACE:—
TUSCULUM 1
IAN BAN 2
COED CANLAS 3

3RD RACE:—
TYCHO 1
SUNNYMOON 2
KILLALOO 3

4TH RACE:—
MILLTOWN 1
ARSON 2
BEAVER PUFF 3

5TH RACE:—
MARIO 1
BELL'S HILL 2
COG-A-L'ANE 3

6TH RACE:—
ATREAS 1
FREE FROM CARE 2
VESINGON PLANET 3

7TH RACE:—
GARIBALDI 1
FRANCE 2
WHITE SILK 3

8TH RACE:—
JODI 1
ROBERT 2
RUBDAN 3

WEST END CINEMA.

NEW THEATRE OPENED.

The West End Cinema had been closed for some months past and the public was beginning to forget it. But now it will be pleasantly reminded of it by its re-opening.

The present West End theatre is entirely new-built. With its gorgeous fittings, comfortable seating accommodation, it will no doubt draw a large number of people every day.

The opening ceremony of this new theatre was performed on Friday night by Mr. D. F. Mulla, who paid a glowing tribute to the enterprising nature of Mr. Rustomji, the present proprietor of the theatre. It was Mr. Rustomji's desire to help advance Swadeshi even in the film industry and with this praiseworthy object before him, he had taken up this work in hand. Only Indian films of the best type would, therefore, be shown to the public.

The opening film which was screened in the theatre on Friday night was a production of the Sharda Film Co. and it was enjoyed mightily by a packed house. If such films continue to be shown, the West End may safely depend upon a prosperous future.

TIFFANY-STAHL PRODUCTION

SPECIAL SHOW AT PRECIOUS CINEMA.

Cinema proprietors and prominent men in the film industry responded to the invitation of Messrs. Gvalani Bros. at a special show of the film entitled "College Day", a Tiffany-Stahl production, screened in the Precious Cinema, Grant Road, Bombay, on Thursday. The occasion was the celebration of the opening of a Branch office of the Karachi firm of Messrs. Gvalani Bros. in Bombay for the distribution of Tiffany-Stahl films.

A delightful technicoloured picture entitled "Memories" commenced the programme. Coloured pictures often rob the scenes of their natural beauty and render them merely gorgeous, but when perfect technique and judicious care is applied to the art of producing coloured pictures the effects are strikingly natural. "Memories" was certainly of the latter type and brought the audience into contact with the beauties of nature.

This film was followed by the screening of a Tiffany-Stahl 8 reel drama the theme of which was the College life in America. Edna Murphy, the Eve in the drama supported by another popular star kept up the love interest till the end.

The guests thoroughly enjoyed the film and dispersed ater partaking of sumptuous refreshments provided for them.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Sumatra Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 24th instant.

MR. NARIMAN'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of Khandke Chaw Ganeshoutsav, Dadar, Mr. K. F. Nariman will deliver a lecture on "Youth Movement" to-day (Saturday), at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macbrayne" arrived in London on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rampura" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

University Senate Meeting, Sir C. J. University Hall, 4 p.m.

DEVGAD TALUKA PRAJA-MANDAL.

The general meeting of this Association will be held to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the "Shri Madhav Maharaj Seindia Hall", near the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

SOCIAL TRAINING CENTRE.

The Social Training Centre for women will hold its annual public meeting to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m., at the University Settlement under the Chairmanship of Miss R. Reuben, when Principal T. A. Kulkarni of Nasik Arts College will speak.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Saturday), 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Mr. Shivdas Chapacy will deliver a lecture on "Lucknow Conference and my experience".

YOGA DISCOURSE.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Bhakti Yoga in English at Messrs. Bathiboi's Institute, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, to-day (Saturday, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

JAINS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Jains of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday), at 8 a.m. (B. T.), in the Godiji's Upashraya, Pydhoni, under the presidentship of Jain Acharya Vijayalabhdhisuri to express their feelings of sorrow for and of sympathy for the injured at the recent riot at Godhra.

DADHICHI JAYANTI CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Dadhicha Swayem Sewak Karyalaya, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Sandhurst Road, Vanita Vishram Zaver Hall for performing Dadhichi Javanti celebration. Mr. Madhavprasad Nancoram Pandit will preside.

GEETA CLASSES.

"Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Geeta at the General Educational Society's English School, Dadar, to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagawat Geeta in English at Dr. Chhottalal's Bungalow, Borivli, the same evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

KAYASTHAS' MEETING.

A meeting of all sections of the Kayasth community residing in Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, under the presidentship of Mr. J. K. Mehta. Swami Vidyanand, Ex. M. L. C. (Bihar), Organising Secretary of All-India Kayasth Conference will speak on the Origin and History of the Kayasthas.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G. I. P.), to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

There will be a public debate at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when the Brotherhood will propose that in the opinion of this House students should take active part in politics to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The Muslim Students' Union will oppose the proposition. The debate is open for discussion to any member of the Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Union.

PROF. SHAH ON POST-WAR GERMANY.

Under the auspices of the University School of Economics and Sociology, Prof. K. T. Shah will deliver the fourth of a series of five lectures on "Post-War Germany: An Object Lesson in National Reconstruction" to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. in the School Lecture Hall (University South Wing, opp. Watson Hotel, first floor). The lecture is open to the public.

The subject of this lecture will be "Economic Frame-work".

The last lecture in this series will be delivered on Saturday, the 29th instant.

LADIES AND CO-OPERATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Co operative Institute a Ladies' gathering has been arranged to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the pandal of Chunam Lane Sarvajanik Ganeshotsava (Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay), when Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, Mrs. Sitabai Annegiri, Mrs. Manoramabai Malankar and Mrs. Maltibai Karwe will speak on "Co-operation and Home Industries amongst Women". Miss Champubai Shringarpure will preside. The Maharashtriya Co-operative Society will arrange an exhibition of articles produced by them.

P. O. THANKSGIVING MASS.

To-morrow (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m., the staff of the Bombay General Post Office and the Town Sub-Offices will offer their Annual Thanksgiving Mass at Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra. Rev. Fr. Heras, S. J., will preach on the occasion.

"CRIME AND PUNISHMENT."

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), when Principal T. A. Kulkarni will deliver a lecture on "Crime and Punishment".

ARYA SAMAJ.

Swami Omkar Sachidanandji will deliver a public lecture on "Dalitodhar" to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m., in the Hall of the Fort Arya Samaj at Bahar Gate Street.

Pandit Ayodhya Prashadji will deliver a public lecture on the Duty of Arya Samaj to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m., at the Arya Samaj Mandir, at Kakdwadi, Girgaon.

NAVRATRA UTSAV.

A public meeting of the Non-Brahmian residents of Dadar, in connection with the ensuing Navratra Utsav, will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m., in the Maruti's Temple, near Khandke Buildings.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

An interesting meeting of the Three Arts took place at Aiwane Rafat on the 16th when a large number of people were present. The programme included Mr. Eric Dunsian's songs, Mrs. Clarkson read her own story and sang, Mr. O'Sullivan recited a humorous story, Mrs. Hessling and Mrs. Turner were at the Piano.

The next meeting will take place to-morrow (Sunday), at Mr. Wali's Dream Lands, Bandra when a conjurer will perform wonderful tricks.

IMMERSION OF GANPATIS & VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.

To-day (Sunday), the immersion of Ganpatis, will take place. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has issued a notice (which is published in our advertisement columns) closing certain roads and sections of roads to vehicular traffic and reserving them for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY & SUBURBAN HINDU SABHA.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Bombay and Suburban Hindu Conference will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Sirdar Griha (near Crawford Market), in the rooms of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1928.

"Man for man, the Opposition Front Bench is the stronger and while we have every admiration for Mr. Crerar as a man and as a most efficient departmental head, he has neither the presence nor the voice, nor even the knowledge of Parliamentary astuteness to make a Leader of the House such as is required in a "needle" session like the present one". Thus remarks the "Civil and Military Gazette" in an entertaining leading article on "Assembly Asperities."

• • •

Mr. Crerar must have had a "pins and needles" feeling when he was confronted by that extremely clever "point of order" of Pundit Motilal Nehru the moment the Home Member introduced the Public Safety Bill. And he will have the pins and needles feeling again when he finds that Anglo-Indian journals accustomed to find unalloyed virtue in members of the I.C.S., Trade Union are very very critical of his leadership of the Assembly.

• • •

Had he been in the Civil Service of his home country Mr. Crerar would have developed into a most efficient "First Class Clerk". It is India's misfortune that a leadership which he cannot adorn is thrust upon him by the exigencies of "Trusteeship".

• • • •

What a shout of relief will go up from leader-writers in the Indian Press if the charming innovation of the "Leeds Mercury" is adopted in this country.

• • •

It wrote recently a leading article which is possibly the shortest on record. The subject of this brief dissertation was rain.

• • •

The article said:—

"Yesterday rain must have done a great deal of good on the land. Perhaps we had better leave it at that."

• • •

If only leader-writers in India "could leave it at that", but no, they don't. They still cling to the Victorian ideas of journalism and compose terribly long epistles going to the "root of things" with the result that the reader is weary of waiting and watching until the root has sprouted out.

• • •

Mr. Yusuf, a member of the British controlled Indian "delegation" to the League of Nations told its Budget Committee that India was "somewhat dissatisfied" with the present position as she paid a larger amount than any country except those who had a permanent seat on the Council.

• • •

"Somewhat dissatisfied" is to put it absurdly mildly. What India must demand is a status at Geneva proportionate to her population and importance. Until then she must refuse to pay generously to the League's funds.

• • •

Judge:—"You are accused of throwing a bottle of wine at the head of the prosecutor. What have you to say?"

Accused:—"Well, Your Honour—it was only a light wine."

HIS TOUR TO HINDU SACRED PLACES.

MR. SHIVDAS CHAPSEY'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey Thacker will deliver a lecture on "Lucknow All-Parties-Conference and My tour to the Hindu sacred places" at the Arya Samaj Hall Girgaum to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m.

All are cordially invited.

TO-DAY'S GANPATI CELEBRATIONS

At Girgaon, opposite Majestic Cinema (under the auspices of the Kudaleshkar Brahmin Nivas), Mr. R. V. Parulekar's lecture, 9-30 p.m.

At Fanaswadi, Jagannath's Chawl, manly games 6-30; sitting poses 9 p.m., singing 11 p.m.

At Princess Street, near Ashoka Building. Hari Kirtan of Ramkrishnabuwa, 9 p.m.

At Matunga (under the auspices of Gaud Saraswat Brahman Samaj). Mela, 5-30 p.m., Prof. Bhagwat's lecture 9 p.m.; Prof. Tendulkar's music 10 p.m.

At Bandra (under the auspices of Sarvajanik G. U. Committee) competition for students 3 to 6 p.m., Physical culture feats 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.

At Kandewadi, Shenvi Gully (under the auspices of Brahman Sabha Madhyavarti Mandal), Samartha Mela, 3 to 4-30 p.m.; Mr. Bhopatkar's lecture 9 p.m.

At Girgaum Back Road, Kanti Building.

B. B. & C. I. RY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

It has been resolved by the Managing Committee of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Employees' Union to open a centre of the above Union at Palghar, on the B. B. & C. I. Ry. line, which will work under the Head Office at Bombay. The Palghar jurisdiction will be from Balsor to Virar. Mr. Jhabvala and the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Union party will shortly leave for Palghar to open the centre there, and the opening ceremony of the Palghar Centre is expected to be celebrated in due course of time.

B. B. & C. I. RY. WORKERS' DEMANDS.

On Wednesday night a mass meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Workers was held in the open compound near the Ry. Station.

The meeting was attended by workers as far as Palghar. Mr. Bradley exhorted the men to remain united and firm in their various demands as long as their grievances were not redressed. The only way to reply to the unyielding attitude of the Management was hundred per cent. organisation. Mr. Nadkarni translated Mr. Bradley and also explained the different activities of the Union. Mr. Jhabvala in conclusion explained that the preverty problem in India lay with the workers themselves and it was no use to demand upon either the Government or the Employers.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1928.

INDIAN SHIPPING FOR INDIANS.

The Legislative Assembly has inflicted a crushing defeat on Government by referring Mr. Haji's Bill for the Reservation of Coastal Traffic to Indian shipping to a Select Committee by the large majority of 71 votes to 46. In view of the minority consisting of about forty nominated and European members, it is obvious that elected Indian members are practically unanimous in accepting the principle of the Bill. Whatever exception one may take to this or that detail of the Bill, the general principle of the Bill should have been readily accepted by every one who claims to be a well-wisher off India. The Bill asks no more for India than what all other countries have always claimed and done for themselves. It leaves the lion's share of India's shipping to the foreign monopolists but wants to reserve a small share to India with regard to her coastal traffic which has been recognised by thirty maritime countries to be a legitimate domestic right. It is, however, not surprising that officials tried every art of sophistry and misrepresentation in opposing the Bill. Sir George Rainy summarised the official view when he observed that the measure "was not in the interests of India, that it was unfair to Burma and that it involved the principle of racial discrimination."

Of all the arguments advanced against the Bill the most preposterous is that it is against the interests of Indians. It is beyond any Indian to understand how an attempt to revive one of the key industries of India, ruthlessly ruined by the British, to save to India ten crores of rupees anually now going into the pockets of foreigners and to build up an Indian Mercantile Marine as a second line of defence can be in any sense against the interests of India. Representatives of the people can be expected to know at least what is good for their constituents. Again, to say that Burma is opposed to the Bill is wholly untrue, except of course that the Burma Government is opposed to it. U. Tok Kyi, elected member from Burma, exploded this argument by quoting the views of the Burma Chamber of Commerce that with reservation "there would be no more conspiracy between ship owners and the railway authorities to crush Indian shipping". He strongly protested against the policy of divide and rule followed by Government and declared that the Bill was only intended to restore to India what had been lost.

Capital was made of the objection that the Bill involved racial discrimination. There is no racial discrimination in the Bill in the normal sense of the term. In the first place, as pointed out above, coastal shipping is universally recognised as a domestic right, which foreign countries may be allowed to share only as a matter of concession. Secondly, Mr. Haji's Bill does not shut out Europeans. Its provisions are so liberal that it is open to Europeans to register shipping companies in India by allowing an Indian majority on the directorate. The Indian majority is only an economic safeguard and cannot be regarded as racial discrimination. If there were any real racial discrimination, men like Sir Ernest J. Headlam, Director, Royal Indian Marine, who was the Chairman of the Mercantile Marine Committee, and Sir John Biles, a member of that Committee, would have been the last persons to recommend reservation. Finally, we would say with Lala Lajpat Rai that it does not lie in the mouth of Government and Europeans, who have thriven all these years on racial favouritism, to object to a Bill which only seeks to break the foreign monopoly built on that favouritism.

WANTED A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

If His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner expected in making his speech on the relations between British India and the Indian States to raise a healthy discussion on some issues which His Highness thought were hitherto ignored by British Indians, his expetations promise to be amply fulfilled. Within a couple of days of the publication of that speech there was a public meeting in Bombay presided over by the Mayor of the City to consider the issues raised by the speech. The gist of the speeches delivered at the meeting was that British Indians, while wishing to safeguard the constitutional rights of themselves and their countrymen in the States, had absolutely no desire to set at naught or ignore the treaty rights of the Princes. The speakers also ably defended the Nehru Report against the critisms made on it by His Highness. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has issued an illuminating statement by way of a reply to the Maharaja and another has just been issued by Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, President of the last session of the All-India States People's Conference. The main object of the discussion raised by the Maharaja's speech is or should be to lead to a workable scheme of co-operation between British India and the States. We shall confine ourselves to this object and let alone irrelevant or personal issues.

While reaffirming the statement which he made at the Lucknow Conference that the Indian States are repositories of Indian art, culture and tradition, Sir Tej Bahadur has stoutly defended the Repprt which he and other members of the Nehru Committee drafted. He establishes the 'bonafide' of the Committee with references to its report showing its provisions about the safeguarding of the Princes' treaty rights and the Committee's readiness "to provide suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes on the administrative and other matters." Personally, he is prepared "to have a further examination of some points raised by His Highness." In fact, the Committee as a whole has suggested a Round Table Conference of representatives of British India and the States for the consideration of the points not covered by its provisions. His Highness may well respond to this friendly invitation of the Nehru Committee. As regards His Highness' grievance that the Princes' treaty rights are not specifically safeguarded in the Declaration of Rights, Sir Tej Bahadur holds what we consider to be a sound view that, both from the points of view of constitutional draftsmanship and the interests of the Princes themselves, States are better not included in the declaration of rights which relate only to private citizens. But why should there be any reiteration at all? The Report has specially recommended that "all treaties made between the East India Company and the Indian States and all such subsequent treaties so far as they are in force at the commencement of this Act shall be binding on the Commonwealth." Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao evidently thinks that one good turn deserves another and appeals to the Princes to respond by issuing a Declaration of Rights for the people of the States. We cordially endorse his view that such a Declaration "will have a magic effect in securing the support and loyalty of the people to their Rulers and their cause."

BRITISH BOURBON'S LAMENT.

An advance "puff" about the third and last volume of Lord Curzon's biography by the Earl of Ronaldshay mentions the fact that this eminent Tory was with regard to India true to Bourbon traditions. We are informed in a chapter in the volume purporting to reveal the inner history of the genesis of the Montford "Reforms" that Lord Curzon "viewed with aversion all approaches to him for furthering the Report" and declared to Mr. Montagu that his suggestions for reforming the Indian administration in a liberal direction constituted "a revolution which would probably lead to the ultimate disruption of the British Empire". Eight years have passed and the fraud of Dyarchy imposed upon the Indian people has worked to the great benefit of those about whom Lord Curzon once said that they were in India to exploit while the British administration was here to administer the country. As regards "disruption" of the British Empire, the old firm British Capitalism, Imperialism and Co. flourishes as prosperously as ever. The advance croakings of "Al Carthills" and of Curzons come in very useful to those who are ever on the alert to deny India the opportunity of getting rid of her subjection, but Lord Curzon's utter contempt of Indians will very probably remain unique in viceregal annals of India. His opinion of India's War services is in complete accord with that contempt. He held that "apart from services rendered by her soldiers" India's effort was not such as to call for "exceptional reward". A successor of his in the Viceroyalty frankly admitted that India was "bled white" during the War. If another Curzon had held the reigns of Indian Government during that period of England's supreme difficulty, Indians would have been told that as a subject race it was their humble privilege to be "bled white" and that they had no business even to expect a perfunctory "Thank you".

UNIFICATION OF KARNATAK

PPACTICAL, SENSIBLE PROPOSITION

(BY M. S. SARDAR).

By unification of Karnatak is meant the idea of regrouping all the Kanarese-speaking tracts of India—which are now lying scattered under different administrations—into one separate province governed by one single administration. If one looks up the present map of India south of Godavari one will see that while some portions of Karnatak such as the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Karwar are under the Bombay administration, other portions such as Bellary, Anantpur, Coimbatore etc., have been thrown into the Madras Presidency, while still another Kanarese tract viz., Coorg has been made into an administrative unit by itself. Thus British Karnatak that is to say, those portions of Kanarese-speaking tracts which are directly under the British sway as distinguished from Indian States Karnatak is in a completely dismembered state possessing not even the pretence of an administrative unity.

ABSORPTION OF KANARESE PEOPLE

Being huddled up into provinces where persons speaking other languages such as Marathi, Tamil and Telugu are far numerous, the Kanarese-speaking people have not only lost their distinctive individuality, but they have also become a non-entity in every respect that counts in the making up of a nation. They have so far been absorbed by their tumultous neighbours that they have lost all their political and social influence in the country. Even in the Reformed Councils Karnatak members have not been able to do any solid work whatever for the good of their province for they can have no weight or influence in a body of men who are numerically stronger and politically more dominant. Similarly, being thrown far away from centres of political, commercial and educational activity such as the cities of Bombay and Poona, Karnatakis have been disabled from bringing to bear their share of influence in the general advancement of the country nor could they develop their own literary and cultural genius under these unnatural environments. The Court and official languages of many Districts inhabited by Kanarese-speaking people—with a few exceptions of purely Kanarese Districts such as Dharwar and Bijapur—have either been Marathi or Tamil or Telugu. So also the medium of instruction in the schools of primary and secondary stage in Karnatak has either been Marathi, Tamil or Telugu. Even in the field of higher education the Karnatakis have had and still have to a great extent to depend upon colleges where some one of the above-mentioned languages is the most predominant. Thus in every direction of human activity and self-development the Kanarese-speaking people have been thwarted owing to their having been most unscientifically and unnaturally grouped together with people of different languages and culture.

It is only with a view to set these matters right, that the Karnatak Unification agitation has been set on foot. But owing to the step-motherly attitude shown by the various Governments concerned the cry of Karnatak has not yet borne sufficient fruit.

POST-BRITISH FRAGMANTATION.

Even a cursory reference to the history of the Deccan will reveal the fact that the vast extensive land which stretches itself between the River Godavari on the north and Cawery on the south was once upon a time called Karnatak and that it was only after the great battle of Talikot in 1564 that she fell upon bad days which culminated in her complete and most ruthless fragmentation under British Rule. Every one will agree that it was only through a series of historical accidents and blunders—which were probably necessitated by the exigencies of the time—that Karnatak was partitioned off into bits and fragments with a complete disregard to her organic homogeneity and unity and was thrown pell-mell under different administrations. Indeed similar has been the fate of various other provinces of India, e.g., Andhra, Orissa, etc., —but Karnatak seems to have been the most unfortunate of all these victims.

UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTABLE PROPOSAL.

Unification of Karnatak and her demand for a separate province is only a corollary of the larger proposition that future redistribution of Indian provinces should take place on the basis of language; and its augurs well for us that

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CHEAPER MARRIAGES

(BY S. V. MOGHE.)

Are we making the best use of our money?

This question naturally arises in the mind of a layman when the marriage season comes upon us and one sees thousands of rupees spent in their celebrations. If one were to study the various items of expenditure in such functions one would not fail to observe that there are many such items which could safely be avoided and the money thus spent could be profitably employed in some other way. However, it is all very well with those who can afford such luxuries but have you ever considered the lot of those who are earning just to keep their body and soul together? How can they afford to spend so much money in these festivities in these days of economic distress and unemployment?

GETTING INTO DEBT.

It is a well-known fact that more people than you can ever imagine have to borrow money to celebrate the marriages of their sons and daughters. There is the dowry system staring in their faces. There is the huge expenditure, they can ill afford. Nevertheless they have to undergo all these trials and tribulations simply to show to the society that they are not behind others in this respect. In pleasing others, poor souls, they have to repent for years to come. Have you not heard the remark "what will the people say if I were to observe economy on such important occasion"?

How long are we to delude the world? Why this hypocrisy? Why deceive the public and yourself? Why spend more money than what you can afford? Any way society is not going to thank you for having celebrated the marriages so lavishly when they come to know that you had to borrow money for such purpose. Why, therefore, make yourself miserable simply to please your kith and kin when you cannot really afford to do so?

LET LEADERS LEAD.

A time has certainly come when the marriage ceremony should be reduced to a very simple and inexpensive affair. Surely the happiness of the couple does not depend on the amount of money spent. It is high time that our leaders should agitate and bring home to the public the question which affects their happiness. Surely society should not look askance at persons who do not spend money lavishly on the marriage ceremonies, when they cannot afford. Our leaders would be doing a world of good if they could bring about this much needed reform and thus save innumerable families from poverty, and endless worry. They would thereb ectly encourage youngmen to marry as soon as they are able to support a wife, and thus mitigate their sufferings which results from leading encreced celibate lives. There are to many instances in which youngmen although they are in a position to support their wives cannot afford the necessary expenditure for their celebration. And they have either to wait until they have sufficient money or to seek the help the money-lenders, who of course charge exorbitant interest.

Once the movement is started by our leaders a large number of people who are at present the victims of this system will join them in making marriage celebrations as simple and cheap as is commensurate with the financial position of the bride and bridegroom. Surely that day will be a Red Letter Day in the history of our country and the youths will thank those who sponsored the movement. That day will be a memorable day for it would drive yet another nail in the coffin of enforced celibacy and its attendant evils,—the day which will encourage youngmen to contract marriages as soon as they are in a position to support a wife—the day, which will relieve the anxieties of many a parent, for they will no longer be required to borrow money.

PARSIS AND HERTOG COMMITTEE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recently a requisition signed by many prominent Parsis, was tendered to His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, with regard to the admission of Parsi students in the Engineering Colleges of Poona and Karachi. The object of this petition was to draw the attention of the Government to the difficulty of the Parsi students in getting admission to the Engineering Colleges which came into existence due to the munificence of Parsi philanthropists. Their grievance was that "more than one-third of the number of students admitted to the two Engineering Colleges is reserved for Hindus (Backward Classes) and for Muslims," while the total number of Parsi students that can secure admission in each college (all the classes) is barely 10. So they ask for either equal reservation for all the five communities—Parsis, Hindus, Muslims, Anglo-Indians and "Backward Classes" —or to admit students of all communities only on their merit or if the Government wishes to continue reservation as at present then at least 20 per cent. of the admissions be kept open for Parsi students. This petition received the support of almost all the Parsis and was duly submitted to the kind consideration of our Governor. Now to come to my object for writing this letter. If this matter had ended

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Notes of the Day.

Froth-blowing in London.

The Maharaja of Burdwan is busy in Britain conducting a zealous campaign on behalf of his friends, the Tories, who must be chuckling over the acquisition to their ranks of this absentee Indian landlord with his unpatriotic vilification of the Indian intelligentsia. The Maharaja of Burdwan should prove a star turn at Tory gatherings. The "Chosen girl of the Empire", as he loves to call himself, has made considerable advance in the art of pleasing 'her' audience. At the British Empire Union, the Maharaja made a speech which was more imperialistic and more contemptuous of India's struggle for freedom than an oration by a sun-dried ex-bureaucrat. He discovered Leninism in the Lucknow Conference and called the political leaders of India "froth-blowers, carpet-baggers and adventurers." What reward does the Maharaja expect from his masters for his services in defaming his countrymen? Is it only a seat on the anti-Indian, big business side in the next Parliament?

Indian Turned British Tory.

The Maharaja's enthusiasm for denouncing the Indian demand for self-government is not restricted to platform oratory. He is active with his pen too. In that political monthly started for the propagation of anti-Indian views in Britain, the periodical "India", the Maharaja contributes to its current issue an article on India. After a preposterous distribe against those "who have drunk deep of the poison of British democracy" he warns Britain that in India "progress will not be made permanent if political sops are to be given to political agitators and political propagandists." No, the problem can be permanently settled, we presume, in a manner which will make the Maharaja happy if landlordism in India is allowed special privileges and an irremovable political preponderance in the Indian Legislature. But the Legislature must not be democratic. Democracy is an idea the Maharaja hates.

Carte Blanche For Autocracy.

The Fascist clique in Italy is to enjoy a regime of uncontrolled and unhindered autocracy. Its day will last as long as a leader on the democratic side does not arise in Italy with a superabundant energy and power to catch the imagination of the people who will rally round to him and break the tyranny of the system set up by Signor Mussolini. Il Duce proceeds from one autocratic measure to another meant to destroy the chances of any such popular uprising. The latest coup on his part is the declaration that the Grand Council of Fascist Party is the supreme organ of Government. After a six hours' deliberation at a meeting of the Fascist junta the attributes and impossibilities of the supreme organ of Government were defined. Its functions are to be deliberative as well as dictatorial. It can interefere in any legislation and in any sphere. Its members are immune from arrest or from communal or police proceedings unless they themselves sanction such proceedings. So Mussolini intends to regulate the conduct of autocratic rule in Italy by the creation of minor Mussolinis whose duty will be to put an effective check on individual freedom of opinion and destroy democratic aspirations. Evidently the Italian Dictator thinks that a crushed and crippled people cannot but remain helpless against the imposition of this modern slavery.

Mr. Norman Angell's New Task.

It is good news that from the next month the editorship of the well-known British weekly journal, "Foreign Affairs," will be taken over by the distinguished English publicist and apostle of Pacifism Mr. Norman Angell. The author of the "Great Illusion", the courageous writer whose ideas on the practicability of securing international peace enunciated more than a decade ago were then denounced as sentimental and impossible now finds that his pioneer work has been acclaimed by responsible public opinion in every civilized country. It has been well said about Mr. Norman Angell that "the axioms he popularized in 1912 are truisms to-day." Under his inspiring direction "Foreign Affairs" will be an organ of pacifist views, the influence of which is sure to be felt in every political centre in the world. He intends making the journal "a digest and interpretation of current events in the international field." This is an improvement which will make it indispensable to students of political affairs everywhere.

THE TRADES DISPUTES BILL

COL. GIDNEY URGES MODIFICATION.

Superfluous Legislation Framed in the Interests of Capitalists, Says Mr. Joshi.

GOVT. MOTION FOR CIRCULATION

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

Official bills were taken into consideration by the Assembly to-day. Sir Dennis Bray's Press Sedition Bill was evidently responsible for the presence of a large number of visitors in the gallery and both sides of the House were in full strength, in case the motion for circulation of the Bill was voted upon.

Lobbies were busy speculating the result of yesterday's conference in the President's room over the question of the separation of the Assembly office. It seems the success of the negotiations depends greatly on whether H. E. the Viceroy agrees to take the office within his personal portfolio.

AN ANOMALY.

At question time Mr. Crerar replying to Syed Murtaza said that the Ceylonese could compete the I.C.S. examination in London but Indians could not compete for the Ceylon Civil Service. The restriction was imposed as a result of the reservation of a fixed proportion of vacancies to the natives of Ceylon.

A question by Mr. Neogy elicited the reply that the point whether the Butler Committee's report would be submitted to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State was under consideration.

ADULTERATED DRUGS.

Col. Gidney asked a question regarding the measures for the prevention of the importation and sale of adulterated drugs for the controlling of the sale of poisons. Mr. Bajpai replying said that the resolution of the Council of State and the debate on it had been sent to local Governments and administrations for an expressions of opinion and such action as they considered desirable and practicable. The replies received showed considerable diversity of opinion as to whether legislation for the standardisation of the preparation and sale of medicinal drugs was feasible and necesary. The replies were now under consideration. The question was complicated by the fact that legislation without machinery for the enforcement might be useless. Government had no evidence to show that adulterated quinine was sold on a large scale but proposed to ask local Governments for a considered report on the allegations which had recently been made on the subject in the press.

During question time it was learned in the lobbies that Sir Denys Bray was laid up with fever and would be unable to attend the Assembly to-day. The Press Bill will, therefore, be postponed until Monday and, to-day, other Government business including supplementary demands and the consideration of the separation of Railway Accounts from Audit by the Committee will be disposed of.

CIRCULATION OF TRADES DISPUTES BILL.

SIMLA, Sept 21.

Sir Bhupendranath Mitra presented the report of The Public Accounts Committee on the 1926-27 accounts.

Mr. McWatters moved that the Trades Disputes Bill should be circulated. He said that the progress of Government Legislation made it impossible to pass the measure through all its stages this session as Government had originally intended. He outlined briefly the history of the proposed legislation emphasisng Government's desire to mobilize the press and public opinion to prevent industrial disputes. In the case of services affecting the safety and welfare of India the Bill provided sufficient time for a settlement to be reached before a strike was declared. The community and Government must be protected against a general strike by declaring a general strike illegal. That provision was equally in the interests of the workers for the general strike in England caused dislocation of the resources of the Unions and threw out of employment thousands of men. Mr. McWatters said that poketing was not mentioned in the Bill because picketing as such was not unlawful. But when it became intimidation it was punishable under the ordinary law. He hoped the Bill when it was circulated would receive dispassionate consideration and come back with a large measure of support. (Applause).

Mr. Cocke said he regretted it was not possible to pass the Bill this session. As both the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Chamber of Commerce had pressed Government to publish it in anticipation of its passage this session. Mr. Cocke added that commercial opinion had now veered round and admitted that Government had the right to intervene in trades disputes, and set up a conciliation board or court of enquiry but he felt that though there had been considerable intimidation which prolonged strikes no action seemed to be taken against offenders. He hoped that when opinions had been received Government would bring the Bill forward next session as expeditiously as possible.

"IN INTERESTS OF CAPITALISTS"

Mr. Joshi, the Labour Leader, said he did not object to the constitution of a court of enquiry and a Conciliation Board but he opposed strongly the provision which proposed the penalisation of the labourer who left a utility service without giving notice and he asked why employer also was not penalised for dismissing an employee. The Bill was framed in the interests of the capitalists only and he considered it unnecessary as there were already several acts which provided penalties for employees for the cessation of work.

The President twice asked Mr. Joshi to curtail his speech and Mr. Joshi concluding said he saw no reason for holding a general strike to be illegal. The measure would penalise the sympathetic strike and would give power to Government to characterise any big strike as illegal.

Mr. Gavin Jones said that similar legislation in other countries had proved very useful. He suggested that the Bill should follow the British Act which provided that a Minister could take action on the representation of one of the parties to a dispute or with the consent of both parties could refer the matter for settlement to an industrial court or to the arbitration of one or more persons appointed by him or refer the matter to a Conciliation Board by the mutual consent of both parties.

COL. GIDNEY'S SUPPORT.

Col. Gidney said he as the representative of a large number of Anglo Indian employees was in agreement with the bill because of the proposed institution of a Conciliatory Board. He asked why an employer was not penalised for dismissing an employee and urged the modification of the Bill in order to exclude services like railways and telegraphs from utility services.

Mr. Sesha Iyengar asked why certain matters should be allowed to be kept confidential in a court of enquiry.

MUSHROOM LEADERS.

Mr. B. Das urged Mr. Joshi to see that the mushroom leaders did not thrive in the labour camp. He had sympathy with labour but did not like their leading up the trade of the country.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah recorded his protest against the delay which would be caused by the circulation. Government did not seem concerned about the mill strike.

Mr. Jogiah said he wished an entirely new Bill to be framed.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas held that legislation was long overdue. Government was in the habit of looking the stable door after the horse was stolen. He did not know what would happen in the next few months from the way the strike had been going. When the Bill was returned he hoped that at least the non-contentious parts would be passed into law.

Mr. McWatters replying said that the points raised were meant for the consideration of a Select Committee, but he assured Mr. Sesha Iyengar and Col. Gidney that the Bill would be brought prominently to the notice of the Labour Unions and the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association.

The Bill will be circulated.

DANGEROUS DRUGS BILL.

On the motion of Sir B. N. Mitra, the Dangerous Drugs Bill will be circulated. Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar and Mr. S. C. Mitra attacked Government's opium policy and the absence of prohibition in the country.

Mr. MacWatters' motion urging circulation of the Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Bill was also carried.

The House next accepted Sir George Rainy's resolution to elect a panel of nine from which three should be nominated on the Standing Committee attached to the Commerce Department.

RAILWAY FINANCE SEPARATION.

Sir George Rainy next moved the election of fourteen members to serve with the Finance Member, the Railway Member and the Railway Financial Commissioner as a Committee to review the separation of the Railway finance from the general finances of the country in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Assembly on 20th September 1924. Sir George said that this fulfilled the promise made in his last budget speech.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment urging that voting for election should be confined to non-official members only, as there would be three official members already on the Committee. He also wanted the Committee to discuss the labour question.

Sir George Rainy declined to waive notice upon which the President asked him to show under what Standing Orders notice was required. Sir George admitted the matter was entirely within the discretion of the Chair.

A COMPROMISE.

Mr. Parsons' offered to delete two officials but explained that the Finance Member should be kept as Sir George Scruster was not a member of the House and therefore could not be elected by it. This compromise was agreed to and the motion for election of sixteen members to sit with the Finance Member was passed after Sir George Rainy had assured Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that it would be open to the Committee to discuss any subject.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS.

Thereafter supplementary demands in respect of stamps, administration of justice, civil works, central and capital outlay and currency note printing press were carried without a discussion.

AUDIT GRANT.

Mr. Parsons moved for a grant of Rs. 12,000|- in respect of audit. He explained that this amount was required for the initial outlay in the current year and for making permanent the separation of audit from accounts on all State Railways. He declared that the scheme suggested by the Acworth Committee had been approved by the financier of international repute, Sir Arthur Dickenson, that it would lead to growing economy which it was difficult to estimate and that the Auditor-General had approved the scheme. Mr. Parsons said that Government had already agreed that recruitment to superior posts in the Accounts Service should be by the Public Service Commission. The question of recruitment to the subordinate staff had caused greater difficulty and he was extremely anxious to frame rules to regulate recruitment as the present haphazard method had not yielded the best recruits. Moreover it had not mitigated the nuisance of being approached constantly by people wanting appointments for some one. They knew that the examination should be by open competition but the exact method required further thinking and he promised to lay before the Standing Finance Committee rules on the subject. Mr. Parsons added that the proposal before the House also involved making the Clearing Accounts Office permanent. He had already promised the Standing Committee an inquiry regarding the establishment in the office but as regards the charge that the apportionment of foreign traffic receipts during the time the Clearing Accounts Office had been in existence had

(Continued on next page.)

SIMON COMMISSION COMMITTEE

GOVT. NOMINATIONS

WALK-OUT IN COUNCIL OF STATE

SIMLA September 21.

Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Arthur Froom and Raja Nawabali have been elected by the Council of State to sit with the Simon Commission.—A. P.

The Council of State reassembled this morning to discuss seven official bills and elect three members to sit with the Simon Commission. It was reported in the lobby that the Swarajists would walk out when the election takes place. Of the twelve members who have been nominated several have withdrawn and it is likely that the final choice will fall on Sir Sankaran Nair, Sir Arthur Froom and Raja Nawab Ali.

At question time, the Commander-in-Chief, replying to Sir Ebrahim Jaffer, said that the transfer of land containing the tomb of ex-King Bahadur Shah of Delhi at Rangoon to the local Government had been sanctioned, and they intended to take it over soon, together with other areas of the cantonment. His Excellency did not know the intentions of the Burma Government in the matter.

The President announced that the following had been elected to the Advisory Committee for the Committee Department.—Sir Phiroze Sthna, Sir Arthur Froom, Sir George Godfrey, Lala Ramasarandas, Mr. Khaparde and Mr. Shivdev Singh.

The President read out the names of the twelve members who had been nominated for election to the Central Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission and then announced that Major Akbhar Khan and Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy had withdrawn. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy also withdrawing from the contest said that he belonged to the Parsi community which was a small one and their co-operation with Government was a matter of common knowledge. He withdrew in order to avoid preventing the two large communities in India from securing the fullest representation on this most important Committee. Moreover he believed that European interests must be safeguarded by the election of one member from the House.

The Council then passed without discussion the Trade Union Act Amendment Bill, the Income Tax Bill and the Succession Act Amendment Bill as passed by the Assembly.

INSURANCE BILL PASSED.

On the motion of Sir Geoffrey Corbett the Council passed the Insurance Bill as passed by the Assembly.

Sir Phiroze Sethna welcomed the measure on behalf of the Indian commercial community and said that the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay had advocated such legislation but even now the Bill did not fully satisfy requirements. The Government could no longer postpone the demand that all companies Indian and non-Indian should furnish annually returns of their premium income, of claims paid and other details. The primary object of requiring statistics was to ascertain if the insurance business of Indian insurance companies was on the increase or not.

SIR PHIROZE'S COMPLAINTS.

Sir Phiroze complained that there was a defect in the Bill in that sums reinsured by insurance companies either in India or abroad were not mentioned in the figures to be submitted and thus the object of the Bill as regaards the collection of figures would be frustrated. He desired to move amendments but if it was

(Continued on next page.)

SEPARATION OF ASSEMBLY OFFICE.

PARTY LEADERS' TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS.

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

Apropos the question of separation of the Assembly Office which was coming up for discussion in the Assembly to-morrow Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpatrai have jointly tabled the following resolution embodying the tentative conclusions of Party Leaders:— "This House is strongly of the opinion that:—

(A) A separate department should be constituted not later than 1st December 1928

(B) The Government of India should take immediate steps to secure the sanction of the Secretary of State to that part of the scheme which requires his sanction.

(C) The scheme submitted by the President and Amended by the Government of India should be modified as to provide.

(1) The Assembly Department to be included in the portfolio of the Governor-General.

(2) The principal officers of the department to be appointed by the Governor-General in consultation with the President.

(3) (A- That these principal officers shall be liable to dismissal by the Governor-General in consultation with the President.

(B) Other disciplinary action against these officers should be in the hands of the President subject to the right of appeal to the Governor-General.

(4) That the other members of the establishment should be appointed by the President in consultation with the Secretary.

(5) These other members should be liable to be dismissed or otherwise punished by the President in consultation with the Secretary subject to the right of appeal to the Governor-General.

(6) Questions of expenditure should be dealt with in the ordinary way, but in case of difference of opinion on any items of expenditure between the President and the Government of India there should be a reference to the Governor-General whose decision shall be final.

The House further requests the President to communicate its opinion to the Governor-General for necessary action.—A. P.

September 21, Hardwar.—Restrictions against religious lectures have been removed. The threatened Satyagraha has been averted.—A. P.

DISCARD SPIRIT OF SELF-BETRAYAL.

"SAK" SENDS PATETI GREETINGS FROM BERLIN.

India Can't Be Free with Spirit of Slave and Methods of Coward.

INDIAN POLITICIANS ON JOY-RIDES IN EUROPE.

We Parsis of India will celebrate our New Year in September and my wish for Mother India is that it be a new era of no more self-betrayals. India is betraying herself again!

A new year comes every 12 months. Before we look at the festive joys of the coming year, the events in the world are happening and developing so rapidly and the burden of life becomes so overwhelming that we soon find ourselves in the sorrows and troubles of life. On the New Year's day we are apt to take a reckoning of the past year's account, and to make an auspicious bargain for the new year. May I wish and hope that my countrymen in India will at least have the courage to say that the last year has again been one more year of weakness, of defeat, of betrayal by ourselves of ourselves? Shall we begin the new year with a new courage and a new resolve to banish for ever the old world methods, and to adopt the new?

THE ONLY WISE PEOPLE.

The last war was not merely a carnage on the battlefields but it was a great strife of the human mind and the human heart. Mankind has come out of the old road, mankind 'must' struggle on the new road. The new road is unknown, it is difficult to know beforehand what new difficulties will be there, but all the same we are now bound to go on the new road, and those who insist to remain on the old road are more terrible enemies of mankind than they realise. The statesmen and politicians of the old world have made it a fashion to say that we do not like Russia, that we do not like such revolutionary changes in life, but the people of Russia are the only wise people who are going on the new road, who are facing new risks, who are developing a new courage of the heart, who are creating a new resourcefulness of the mind and who take all the speculations in their hand of a new civilisation for mankind in which genuine liberty and mass emancipation are eagerly sought day and night, and which are even gradually emerging to the surface.

REJECT OLD WORLD VALUES.

In the old world men and women are still using their intellectual daring and gifts of speculation on the horse race course, round the card tables, with the dice, in stock exchange manipulations, in prices of cotton and wheat and silver, in counting dividends from factories mines and railways and yet they funk, they hesitate, they fall back and refuse to speculate with a new form of civilisation in which class is abolished and in which hunger, poverty and misery are no longer to haunt men and women into vice, into crime and into evil doing towards fellowmen. The old world still desires to believe in guns, in cruisers, in airbombs and dreads international propaganda which would create a new bond of understanding and one common economic interest. Statesmen and politicians have gone mad with fear and nervousness and all they think of is to bring the world back to the pre-war conditions, and to establish more firmly that "Law and Order" in which thousands of them must fear and obey one master. Thousands of soldiers must tremble before a few war lords, millions of men and women must scamper, must toil, must lie, must commit sin, must cheat themselves or others, just in order to enrich a few thousand families in this world. All statesmen and politicians are busy inventing false pacts, hypocritical formulae, and artificial political constitutions, so that the world may continue as of old and wherein a few mighty nations shall dictate to the weaker nations and lead them to a dance of their own. The old world is still fond of admiring itself where one Sir David Yule dies, leaving a fortune of thirty crores of rupees amassed in India and where thousands upon thousands of women and children have died in filth, in misery, in starvation, when their men folks were slaving for this Sir David Yule, Indian patriots are still glorying in cheap wages and in exploiting and drudging human beings as "coolies"!! The rich folks in the world are feeling nervous as to what might happen to some unborn seventh or eighth generation of their family if their millions are lost or confiscated, and yet they feel no fear or pain when they see with their eyes the fact that millions of their own brothers and sisters have to live the present life, on incomes which on the average come to 72 rupees per head for the whole year with, of course, many who have to do with less than this average!!!

The rich tremble at the idea of having to give away any of their privileges while they do not dread at the idea that millions of men and women lead their lives without any privilege.

In such a world, India is destined to carry on her struggles against foreign imperialism and to India's great misfortune Indian politicians and leaders of thought still go on playing with old world methods, and with old world's hypocrisy.

PARDOLI STAGE PERFORMANCE.

Bardoli! Bardoli! It gave us hopes and it betrayed those hopes some five years ago, but to the amazement of the world it has done so again. What hypocrisy, what false idealism, what degenerate methods have been exposed to light round this new Bardoli struggle!

Was there such a political earthquake created because a few thousand persons were to find an increased Government tax too much to pay? Ordinary laws of finance, bankruptcy proceedings and intercession of law court for payment of arrears in small instalments are well-known processes that are adopted by millions of people in India day after day in the matter of inability to pay. There are to-day landlords in Bengal who are paying to the Government only 1 rupee out of about every 40 rupees that they collect from the poor peasants. There are landlords all over India who are equally exacting. There are money-lenders whose extortion from the people of Bardoli is a hundred times worse than any increased tax from Government. The Indian politicians know all this and the outside world knows all this, and any melodramatic display against Government at Bardoli on the mere question of smaller or larger money payment is bound to destroy respect for Indian politicians in the eyes of any honest person.

"A CHILDISH HUMBUG."

Then again the Indian leaders have not shown a sincerity off conviction and courage of action, even on this limited issue of unbearable burden of payment. They are prepared to leave it to some committee to find out whether the payment is just or not just and that means that the happy and flourishing Indian leaders themselves do not know the real condition of their poor peasants. If the Indian leaders were honest in their belief that the new tax would ruin the peasants how could they save them from that ruin if a Government committee expresses another opinion? The whole affair is childish humbug characteristic of lukewarm bourgeois supporters of Indian workers and peasants. The peasants themselves have all the courage to meet all consequences, but the happy politicians who only used the peasants for a stage performance were not ready from the beginning with any sincere conviction for any courageous fight, such at least will be the verdict of the whole intelligent world. Why deceive ourselves always like this? Why this perpetual self-betrayal? Shall we not banish it from the new year? The real issue is that a foreign Government has no right to levy, to collect, and much less, to increase the taxes on the lands of Indian peasants without the consent and decision of the peasants themselves. On this real question no Government Committee can shake the faith of sincere people who take upon themselves the task of emancipating their people.

"A SELF-BETRAYAL."

Let us turn to the other greater and still sadder episode of the so-called new Constitution of a free India. Outwardly the Indian politicians profess a horror for the schemes of Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Lansbury and the reactionary Labour Party of Great Britain. At the same time they ought to know that Mrs. Annie Besant is the redoubtable agent of the imperialist Labour leaders of Great Britain. The Indians also know that in the All-Parties' Committee there were equally redoubtable agents of Dr. Annie Besant. Thus then it comes to pass that the Indian leaders after steaming and scoffing at the betrayal by British Labour Leaders, ultimately adopt a spurious dishonest form of Dominion Home Rule as a Constitution for millions of enslaved Indians, and not only adopt it as one forced upon them by a hostile Labour Party but they adopt it with a gusto of tri-

(Continued on page 11).

HOPES OF TEXTILE SETTLEMENT

NATIONAL STANDING BOARD SUGGESTED.

SUPPORT TO MAYOR'S SCHEME.

A FALSE REPORT.

We reliably understand that there is no truth in the report published in the "Daily Mail" and the "Evening News" that the Committee of the Mill-owners' Association considered Dr. Deshmukh's proposals for the settlement of the strike on Thursday and "came to the conclusion that they could not be acceptable as they were impracticable and unworkable". We understand that Dr. Deshmukh is still carrying on negotiations with the mill-owners and the strikers and that there is every hope of a settlement being brought about soon.

We also understand that on Thursday evening Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy interviewed Dr. Deshmukh regarding the letter's proposals.

SUPPORT TO MAYOR'S SCHEME.

With reference to the circular letter issued by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, to several public bodies in the City, the following letters have been addressed to him in regard to the Mill Strike in Bombay:—

(1) Letter dated the 19th September 1928 from the Joint Honorary Secretaries, the Bombay Coloured and Printed Piece Goods Merchants' Association

"Your letter of the 10th September last was duly placed before our Managing Committee and in reply I am to state as follows:—

Looking to the duration of the present strike and to the impossibility of coming to an agreement, the establishment of an impartial Board is essential and you have done very well in giving an opportunity to our and other Boards to give their opinion in this matter.

There are Indians and non-Indians among the Mill-Owners and therefore it is impossible for them to end the present struggle from a national point of view and, therefore, your suggestion for an impartial board is very important and we welcome it and hope that both sides will not see their way to come to an amicable settlement.

The destruction of Indian industries is to the advantage of foreign industries and, therefore, it is necessary to add a clause for establishing a National Standing Board for disputes that may occur in the future and for bringing such disputes before that Board for their decision and for abiding by that decision.

It is not necessary to enter into the causes of the present struggle.

We are in agreement with your scheme and we hope others also will welcome it and our Committee prays to God that the strike may end soon and you may succeed in your undertaking."

GRAIN MERCHANTS' REPLY.

(2) Letter dated the 19th September 1928, from the Secretary, Grain Merchants' Association:—

"I am directed by my Managing Committee to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, together with the memo containing the method showing the way to end the present deplorable dispute between the mill owners and their operatives, addressed to the President of this Association, and to state in reply that my Committee approve of your scheme and they have come to, there can be no better the critical state through which the greatest textile industry of Bombay is passing and come to an understanding on the lines suggested by the scheme proposed by you. My Committee think that looking to the stage that they have come to, there can be better suggestion than the one made by you and that both the parties will, they hope, accept the same and your labour will prove fruitful in ending the trouble."

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

(3) Letter dated the 19th September 1928, from the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Shroff Association.

"I am in receipt of your circular letter of 10th inst., addressed to the President. Your efforts to bring about an early end of the mill strike are highly appreciable and I on behalf of my Association assure their hearty co-operation. I may further suggest that if the suggestion made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to create a panel for the selection of personnel of the Inquiry Board, is agreed upon by you you can count upon our president Sheth Hirachand Vanechand Desai, to co-operate with you in your efforts."

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN.

In addition to the donations previously announced, a donation of Rs. 50 has been promised to the Fund by the "Chapter Independence No. 153, S.C.", thus bringing the total donations to Rs. 50,138.11.0.

GIRNI KAMGAR MAHA-MANDAL.

SUGGESTIONS TO OWNERS.

In the course of a letter to the Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association, Mr. Mayekar on behalf of the Girini Kamgar Maha Mandal makes the following suggestions:—

Both the parties have agreed to the suggestion to investigate into the standardization of mill industry, but if any device is found out to settle the strike permanently it will save the trouble of investigation and the Maha Mandal thinks that if an increase of 20 per cent is made over and above the standardization, it will avoid the necessity of investigating and if by chance some difference arose after investigation, there will be an opportunity for the ill-advisors of the strikers to meddle with it and though it is taken for granted that the owners have really cut the wages by 30 per cent. the owners will get 10 per cent. and the workers 20 per cent. and both the workmen and owners will be satisfied. If the owners do not desire to give the above increase on the original pay it should be paid on allowance.

If there must be a conciliatory board in order to commence working of the mills temporarily an increase of 25 per cent. should be paid on the standardization wages and the strikers will commence work in all mills.

Till the result of the Investigation Committee is out the system of changed times of going to and coming from work or issuing tickets should be stopped.

As the workmen have no money with them, at present, the men in frame and cloth department who have worked for 15 days, i.e. who are on piece work should be paid daily wages and after their machines begin good work they should be paid according to the amount of their work done by them.

In conclusion the Mandal hopes their suggestions would meet with favourable consideration, and if it was thought that there should be mutual discussion, the Mandal would be prepared to meet the owners with representative workers from all mills. The Mandal is of the opinion that if consultations are made with workmen a speedy settlement would be the result.

GOCULDAS MILL WORKS ANOTHER DAY

ANOTHER EFFORT AT SETTLEMENT?

There was no improvement in the strike situation on Friday. The Morarji Gokuldas Mill again worked with a complement of about 750 operatives. The strikers proposed a strong picket at the mill gates but the police did not allow any crowd to collect and the operatives who wished to go to the mill, went in unmolested.

STRIKERS URGED TO HOLD ON.

A meeting of the strikers was held at DeLisle Road on Friday morning when Messrs. Bradley and Nimbker addressed the gathering. The leaders told the men that the Morarji Gokuldas mill was not working with the help of the strikers but by the aid of a few imported men. They urged the strikers not to believe in the rumour that the strikers had joined the Morarji Gokuldas Mill and advised them to hold on till they achieved success.

SIR GULAM HUSSEIN'S ENQUIRY.

Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah, the General Member, it is understood, has written to the Strikes Committee inquiring whether they would like to send their representative to get another Joint Conference with the mill-owners and proprietors to hold soon for settlement. The Committee has replied saying that their representatives would not object attending the Conference if invited.

AL. SMITH'S DECLARATION TO VOTERS.

ELECTIONEERING CAMPAIGN IN FARMING AREAS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Oklahoma.-Democrat Governor Mr. Al Smith who is the first Roman Catholic candidate for the United States Presidency is conducting a campaign in farming areas. In a significant speech endeavouring to overcome the prejudice of Protestants he declared emphatically that he did not wish any Roman Catholic to vote for him on any religious grounds. He added that similarly person who voted against him simply on account of his religion was not in his opinion a good citizen. Mr. Smith declared that absolute separation of Church and State was part of the fundamental basis of the American Constitution. He believed in it and all that it implied.—Reuter.

"A FISH OUT OF WATER"

BARDOLI SARDAR'S SIMLA EXPERIENCE

WASTE OF CRORES OF RUPEES.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 21.

An address was presented this evening to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel by the Ahmedabad Municipality in recognition of his services in the Bardoli agitation.

Mr. Vallabhbhai said that he had just returned from Simla where he felt like a fish out of water. He was pained to see the waste of crores of rupees. In no other country would Government live five months in Delhi where crores of rupees had been expended and the rest of the year in the hills. The peasants, he declared, were being impoverished and he would advise them not to pay land revenue till their voice was heard in the assessment of the same. Concluding he advised the Councillors to talk less and do more. He said that the success of Bardoli was due to the silence he imposed on all his co-workers, he alone undertaking to speak on behalf of the peasants.—A. P.

NO EARLY MARRIAGE IN KANGRA

DISTRICT BOARD VICE-PRESIDENT'S EVIDENCE.

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

The Age of Consent Committee held its last sitting in Lahore to day, and left for Peshawar where it will take evidence from the 22nd to 26th September.

Mr. Motilal Kaestha the vice-Chairman of the District Board, Kangra examined to-day said that marriages were celebrated generally after puberty in Kangra. In Kulu and Chamba, hill girls were not married upto the age of 20. In Kulu, girls chose their own husbands. There was no necessity for any law in Kangra either to penalise early marriage or the Age of Consent except in the case of girls of untouchables where early marriage was common. He thought that six months' imprisonment for husbands in intra-marital offences was sufficiently deterrent.—A. P.

NATIONALIST SUCCESS COMPLETE

SURRENDER OF CHIHILI-SHANTUNG ARMIES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Shanghai.—A message from Mukden says that the remnants of the Chihili-Shantung armies have surrendered to the Manchurian Commander, Yangyuting, after serious fighting in which 3,000 Manchurians were wounded.

The surrender marks the termination of the Nationalist campaign which opened at Canton in July 1926. The fact that Yangyuting co-operated with the Nationalists in the suppression of the Chihili-Shantung armies demonstrates the strength of the hold of Nationalism in Manchuria.—Reuter.

THE TRADES DISPUTES BILL

(Continued on previous page)

been more inaccurate. Mr. Parsons showed that in 1927-28 this office had dealt with transactions amounting to eighteen crores of rupees of which irregularities were only Rs. 16,000. He hoped the House would approve both the proposals.

MR. NEOGY'S CHALLENGE.

Mr. Neogy opposing the grant challenged the procedure adopted by Mr. Parsons. Previously the House had been asked to commit to the principle by a regular resolution outlining the policy, but now only a supplementary grant had been put forward. Why, he asked, had a healthy precedent been given up. Then again such an important matter was raised not only at the tag end of the session but at the tag end of the day. He added that Mr. Parsons had not quite succeeded in persuading Sir Fredrick Gauntlect the Auditor-General, for Sir Frederick's language was one of caution. The Auditor-General had said that he wished he had more time to consider the matter and he had not been able to verify the figures. Mr. Neogy continuing explained that at present two systems were in force, one of the Company Railways where audit was merely in the nature of a post mortem examination while the other was on the State Managed Railways where pre-audit existed. It was now proposed to abolish the system in one in State Railways and adopt the system in company managed railways. For doing this the Assembly wanted sufficient material to be convinced of the desirability of the change. Mr. Neogy quoted the opinion expressed by the Auditor-General before the Public Accounts Committee on the system of separation on the E. I. Rly.

DEBATE ON MONDAY.

The President suggested that as the matters was important the debate be taken over on Monday and the House agreed to it.

The President announced that Party leaders had reached tentative conclusions in connection with the separation of the Assembly Office and a debate will be held to-morrow but it was not likely to be prolonged. He therefore proposed to hold a half sitting, commencing at 2-30 in the afternoon.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

GETTING WORSE EVERY HOUR.

AUSTRALIAN WATERSIDE WORKERS' STRIKE.

PREMIER BRUCE'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Canberra.—In the Commonwealth House of Representatives Premier Bruce declared that the position as regards the strike of the waterside workers was getting worse every hour. The Transport Workers' Bill which was introduced by Mr. Bruce passed the first reading in the House by 32 votes to 15, but the second reading was postponed owing to strong Labour obstruction. The Bill provides that all wharf employees shall be registered.—Reuter.

PRINCIPAL FEATURE OF STRIKE.

LACK OF UNANIMITY AMONG MEN

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Melbourne.—Lack of unanimity among the waterside workers is one of the principal features of the strike. The men are working under "two pick-up" award at all the Tasmanian ports and the several in Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, but they are on strike at Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Newcastle and Fremantle. The men at Adelaide, however, are wavering. Free labour is being enrolled at many places, but it is feared that where volunteer labour is used the waterside workers will probably abstain from work.—Reuter.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES STIR UP

MOVE TO KILL COASTAL BILL

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The Executive Committee of the Federation of British Industries has decided to write a letter to Lord Birkenhead expressing the greatest anxiety with regard to the terms of the Indian Coastal Reservation Bill declaring that the proposed expropriation of the coastly trade of India would have most serious reaction upon all trades in any way dependent on coastal transport. The terms of Bill "are merely another instance of that type of discriminating and, indeed vindictive action which has been so obvious in certain quarters in India in recent years and to which expression has been given not only in national but also provincial and municipal assemblies." The Federation trusts that His Majesty's Government will do all they can to support the action of the Government of India in opposing the Bill.—Reuter.

ELECTRIFICATION OF BAGHDAD.

CONCESSION TO BRITISH SYNDICATE

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Baghdad.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed the Bill granting concession for 50 years to the British syndicate for provision of electric lighting and construction of tramways in Baghdad. Some opposition was expressed during the debate but the Bill was passed by 59 votes to nine.—Reuter.

DEATH DUTIES ON SIR DAVID YULE'S ESTATES.

QUESTION OF PROBATE

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The "Daily Mail" says that Mr. Churchill is making a determined attempt through the Board of Inland Revenue to establish the right of the treasury to receive payment of death duties on Sir David Dule's estates, the question being whether probate should be obtained in England or in India.—Reuter.

Rangoon.—The mysterious disappearance of diamonds from a registered parcel has been reported to the police by Messrs. P. Orr and Company. They state that the firm's Madras Office despatched to them a parcel containing diamonds valued at Rs. 1,533. On receipt of it the local branch found the contents missing, although the seals on the outer cover were intact. The matter is in the hands of the C.I.D.—A.P.

PUBLIC SAFETY BILL

WILL PRESIDENT ALLOW IT TO BE CONSIDERED ON MONDAY?

SIMLA, Sept. 20

It is understood that according to arrangements between the Government and opposition leaders of the Assembly the Chair will be moved on Monday 24th to allow consideration of the Public Safety Bill being taken up.

FREEDOM FROM FOREIGN DOMINATION

DR. BESANT ON TASK BEFORE INDIA

DR. SAPRU DEFENDS NEHRU REPORT

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

Addressing a crowded gathering at Gokhale Hall, to-night, under the presidency of Dr. Besant, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru explained the basis and significance of the Nehru Report, and replied to the criticism levelled against it in England and in India.

Referring to the "Manchester Guardian's" criticism that the Nehru recommendations were a mere borrowal of Western ideas, Dr. Sapru declared that they had only adopted a system obtaining in new constitutions. They could if they wanted, await Sir John Simon produce a Constitution on an Eastern model. They did not want oligarchy or autocracy, so they demanded a real transfer of power to the people by demanding adult suffrage.

"TRIED" ASSEMBLY.

Replying to the remark that the British Government would give Swaraj to the present tried Assembly rather than to a new Assembly on adult suffrage, Dr. Sapru asked if they did not know what has happened to the present "tried" Assembly. He defended the Nehru Committee's efforts to arrive at a solution of the Punjab and Bengal questions. Regarding the depressed classes he sympathised with their aspirations, but he did not want nomination. Dealing with the Province is formed. The object of the same ground as that covered by his statement. He added that all talk of independence was merely academic and theoretical. He appealed to all parties to sink their differences and to muster strong at the Calcutta Convention.

FREEDOM FROM FOREIGN DOMINATION.

Dr. Besant though not agreeing that adult franchise was a practical proposition at present, consented, for what mattered most, she said, was freedom from foreign domination. (Cheers.)

Swami Venkatachalam Chetty proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Sapru and the Nehru Committee. Maulvi Yakub Hasan, seconding, paid a tribute to the Nehru Committee's production and condemned the activities of those Moslem leaders who were demanding separate electorates and privileges, especially Maulana Shaukat Ali and others who not so long ago were working for Hindu-Muslim unity.—A. P.

SIMON COMMISSION COMMITTEE.

(Continued from previous page.)

too late for that Government should give an assurance that amendments would be brought forward in the Delhi session. He also wanted to know if those who carried on insurance business by post were liable to furnish figures. There was one retired member of the Civil Service doing that. Furthermore he asked if under the definition of an insurance company a person or firm representing Lloyds in India would be similarly required to furnish figures.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett promised to examine the points raised by Sir Phiroz and introduce amendments later. Postal insurance could not be dealt with except by amending the Postal Act. The intention of the measure was that any agent doing insurance business in India should furnish figures.

The Bill was passed without alteration.

PROTECTION TO MATCH INDUSTRY.

The Council also passed without discussion the Madras Salt Act Amendment Bill and the Bill providing for protection for the match industry.

Mr. S. R. Das, the Law Member, moved that the Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments as passed by the Assembly should be considered. He said that the object of the Bill was to make a few necessary amendments of a formal nature in certain enactments and to repeal certain spent or useless matter in the Statute Book.

Mr. Ramaprosad Mookerjee urged the deletion of the contemplated addition of the following sub-section to Section 89 of the Code of the Civil Procedure 1908:—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to alter or otherwise affect any provision of letters patent of any High Court. Mr. Mookerjee maintained that the Legislature should be vested with powers to modify letters patent which should not be placed above an Act passed by the Lebislatures. If any future Indian Legislature passed an Act which contravened Letters Patent it would be necessary to repeal the sub-section.

The Law Member said that the Privy Council had upheld the provision and that it was necessary.

The Council defeated Mr. Mookerjee's amendment and passed the Bill.

SWARAJISTS WALK OUT.

After the usual business had been completed the Swarajists, Sir Phiroze Sethna and Mr. N. P. Asthana walked out as the election of the Central Committee was proceeded with.

Sir Ebrahim Jafier raised an objection to the nomination of Raja Nawab Ali Choudhry. He contended that the necessary consent and sanction had not been obtained from Raja Nawab Ali before his nomination was sent in. He possessed a telegram from Raja Nawab Ali in reply to Sir Umarhayat Khan which said:—No objection provided majority members support me." Sir Ebrahim maintained that that was a conditional consent obtained after nomination had been filed. He, therefore, urged that the nomination should be declared null and void.

Sir Umar Hayat declared that Raja Nawab Ali had told him that he intended to be nominated. The President held that the nomination was in order, and the election commenced. The result will be announced this afternoon after the scrutiny of papers.

Prince Akram Hussain had already withdrawn before the election.

The Council adjourned till Wednesday.—A. P.

MOUTHPIECE OF BUREAUCRACY.

MR RAMDAS PANTULU'S STATEMENT.

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The Hon. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, the Swarajist leader in the Council of State, issued the following statement immediately after the walk out of the Swarajists as a protest against the election of three members of the Council to co-operate with the Simon Commission:—

Thanks to the political wisdom of the co-operating elders, they have left the choice of three members to be elected to the Central Committee entirely to the official bloc. Out of the non-officials who are present ten are boycotters. The others, who number about eighteen, could, if they had combined, have sent at least two men of their choice as the voting is on the system of proportional representation by the single transferable vote, but twelve out of these eighteen non-officials have virtually put themselves out of action by all of them standing. Each one will naturally record his first vote for himself and thus their twelve votes have become entirely ineffective. What is more striking is that out of Sir Sankaran Nair's constitutional party all five members who are in attendance are standing against their leader. So the result is made to depend entirely upon the votes of Government officials. The so-called election by the Council of State is nothing but nomination pure and simple by Government. It is perfectly consistent with the tradition of the House and the tactics of the bureaucracy. The subsequent withdrawal of four of the twelve members who got themselves nominated does not alter the position as the statement made by Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy clearly shows that the withdrawal was part of the Government plan to ensure that men of their choice got in without difficulty.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Sept. 21.
Previous Closing rate	17.64
To-day's Opening Rate	17.74
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	18.22
Difference	+.58
Broach Expectation	339 0 0

LIVERPOOL

	Sept. 21.
Previous Closing Rate	9.08
To-day's Opening Rate	9.13
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	9.25
Difference	+.17

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Sept. 21.
Silver Ready	26 5 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 7 0
Higher	0 1 0
Tone of Market.—Steady.	

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Sept. 21.
1st Settlement	59 7 0
2nd Settlement	59 10 0
3rd Settlement	59 12 0

STATE BANK IN COLOMBO

DEBENTURE TO BE ISSUED ?

LOANS TO BANKS AND SOCIETIES TO BE GIVEN

COLOMBO, Sept. 21.

It is learnt that a State Bank is to be established in Colombo and that an Ordinance is being introduced for the purpose.

It is understood that the Bank may lend money to individuals, central co-operative Banks, registered companies and registered societies. The inclusio of registered companies has not yet been finally confirmed, but the subject is being further discussed. The question of local bodies being included also has been left until the Bank is well established, the State Bank Committee having expressed the opinion that it is undesirable to include them at first.

ISSUE OF DEVENTURES.

It is understood that the Committee recommends the issue by the projected Bank of debentures running for a period of thirty years and that the maximum term for which loans may be granted should be fixed at the same period. The Committee is further of opinion that no minimum term should be laid down. The maximum loan which the Bank will be authorised to grant will be Rs. 5,00,000/- the minimum Rs. 1,000/-.

Repayment of loans may be either by instalments, with interest or by payments in equal amounts. This has been left at the discretion of the management. Repayment, however, need not commence for a number of years in case where the business for which the loan has been granted yields no immediate return, such as the planting of an estate.

In certain circumstances the Bank will be authorised to recall loans.—A. P.

DISCARD SPIRIT OF SELF-BETRAYAL.

(Countinued from page 9.)

umph and are now going down on their knees to beg for it from a cunning imperialist master. I would safely challenge the Indian leaders who call this bondage of slavery under the abritary dictatorship and military control of a foreign Viceroy to be accepted even for a day as a Constitution of Dominion freedom by any of the Dominions such as Australia, Canada, New Zealand or Ireland. What a self-beraval! What a degradation of the very word national liberty or national self-respect!

Here I am writing this from Berlin where there are representatives of Parliaments of the whole world. The one big question for discussion is the rights of the people in all countries wherever they have got any form of Parliamentary institution to carry on the peoples' affairs without dictation from any sovereign authority. There are other important questions as regards rights of Great Powers to conquer or rule other nations. India is absent. What a betrayal! For three years I struggled with the Council of the Inter-Parliamentarian Union and ascertained and got established the rights of Indians elected to the Legislative Assembly to attend this Parliamentary Conferences as a group entirely independent of Great Britain, and even with a larger voting power than Great Britain.

Time after time I submitted details to Indian leaders of this world institution where India's rights could be put before a jury composed of hundreds of men and women coming from Parliaments and Legislative Assemblies all the world over. Last time when our revered leader Pandit Motilal Nehru was in Europe I put him in direct communication with the Secretariat of this institution and it was definitely understood that India would take her place in these annual conferences. But India is again absent by our own self-betrayal. What is more unfortunate is that Indian members of Indian Legislative Assembly have come over westward, but some are attending Royal garden parties in London and some have been tempted by a free passage and luxurious hospitalities to go to Canada to celebrate the glories of the British Empire in that American continent where Indians are not admitted on terms of equality or even humanity!! What a self-betrayal?

INDIAN POLITICIANS ON JOY-RIDES

Last week we had in Berlin the Conference of the "League against Imperialism" where came to us Negroes and Chinese, men from Dutch East-Indies and Guatemala and other remote parts, but out of scores of Indians who are having joy-rides in Great Britain, France or elsewhere we could not get one or two to co-operate with us. What a self-betrayal? How long is this to go on? There is not a nation in the world that can be free with the spirit of a slave and with the methods of a coward. Na-

SHAFFIAN LEAGUE AND NEHRU REPORT.

SEPARATE REPRESENTATION URGED.

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

The Punjab Muslim League (Shafi Party) has adopted a number of resolutions on the Nehru Report. In the opinion of the League autonomous powers should be given to the Provinces subject to necessary guarantees for minorities. It considers that delegation of powers should be made from Parliament to the Provincial Legislatures and later the remaining powers should pass to the Indian Legislature. The Mulims should have a minimum of 33 per cent. of the representation in the Central Legislature. In the Punjab their representation should be on a population basis Hindus not being allowed to benefit by the population figures for the "Depressed" and "untouchable" classes. The position of Muslims in theservices should be adequately secured.

SEPARATE REPRESENTATION.

Separate representation must continue and the provisions that exist for the representation of various communities and the encouragement given by various administrations in offering facilities for admission to educational institutions should be maintained. The League supports the view of the Nehru Committee that there should be no represetation in the legislatures of special interests and all constituencies should be general ones and the redistribution of the provinces should be subject to the fundamental provisco enunciated by the All-India-Muslim League in 1924.

The League has invited the elected Muslim members of the various legislatures and all local bodies and Muslim institutions to express their opinions on the Nehru Report.—A. P.

U. P. M. L. C. PASSES AWAY.

DEATH OF HAKIM MAHBUB ALI KHAN

NAINITAL, Sept. 21.

Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahbub Ali Khan M. L. C. representing the Bareilly Muslim rural constituency died suddenly early this morning from heart trouble. He came to Nainital to attend Council and was taken ill three days ago. He was a prominent and popular figure.—A. P.

HURRICANE HAVOC IN PORTO RICO.

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS WITHOUT FOOD

LONDON, Sept. 21.

San Juan.—Red Cross authorities after a survey of the portion of devastated area in Porto Rico estimate that the hurricane destroyed 35,450 houses and that 2,361 persons have been injured of whom 270 have been taken to hospital. Food is needed immediately for 154 thousand persons. Epidemic influenza has broken out and some cases of typhoid have been reported.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS SUGER PROBLEMS

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Havana.—Government has despatched invitations to the International Conference to be held in January to discuss the restriction on sugar output and conditions in the sugar markets throughout the world.—Reuter.

tions that cannot produce real and true fighting leaders of men must remain enslaved! And so shall India. Poor India!! On the other hand countries that have leaders, that can mobilise the workers and peasants of their nationality and face all intruders with an irresistible determination and with a singleness of purpose are bound to win their freedom within a very limited space of time. If trust in Simon Commissions, if bogus constitutions selling your country's freedom to another country's satrap, and if periodical Bardoli's fiascoes are the only objects of India's politics then the imperialist master must flourish and things must remain as they are, and it may even be well for the peace of the world and for the honour of India's good name to liquidate all such political activities and, to settle down quietly as unpretentious hewers of wood and drawers of water under an imperialist boss whom you have got no guts to fight by adequate political and industrial organisations. But let me wish with as much sincerity as there is hope in my heart that from this Parsi new year India's sons and daughters will now discard for ever the spirit of self-be'rayal, and will organise the nation of workers and peasants into a big movement for their final emancipation.

SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

Berlin, Aug. 22, 1928.

BURDWAN FULMINATES AGAINST NEHRU REPORT

ALLEGED TINGE OF LENINISM

INDIAN POLITICIANS CALLED "ADVENTURERS"!

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Addressing the British Empire Union, to-day, the Maharajah of Burwan described the spirit which prevailed at the Lucknow Conference as a spirit of defiance and unruly frenzy. It was not the true spirit of India. It was the voice of political idealists, frothblowers, carpet-baggers and adventurers who were out to make the best they could on the plea of British democracy. There was a distinct tinge of Leninism. The position of Indian Princes had to be clearly defined. Without that ther ecould be no development of the federal idea. He hoped that the Central Committees would co-operate with Sir John Simon but knowing too much the games of the politicians in India, he was almost certain there would be two minority reports.—Reuter.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY MEETING

COMPROMISE RESOLUTION AGREED UPON

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Geneva.—The Drafting Committee has agreed to a resolution combining the French and German resolutions. It expresses the hope that a meeting of the Disarmament Preparatory Committee will be held at the end of 1928 or the beginning of 1929. It is understood that the Committee's resolutions have not been accepted by Count Bernstorff.

The resolution invites M. Loudon privately to converse with the representatives of the naval powers with a view to a solution of the existing differences and to fix a date for the meeting of the Preparatory Committee if an agreement is reached.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LEAGUE.

In the Budget Committee discussing the question of the revised contributions to the League Mr. Yussuf Ali said that India was somewhat dissatisfied with the present position as she paid a larger amount than any country except those who had a permanent seat on the Council. He urged that the revised scale should be expedited to come into force in 1932.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN SRINAGAR

100 BUILDING GUTTED

SRINAGAR, Sept. 21.

A disastrous fire burnt down a large part of the bazaar quarter on the right bank of the Jhelum near Fourth Bridge and Maharajganj. It is stated that about a hundred buildings containing about 300 small shops have been gutted rendering a large number of people homeless. The damage is variously estimated being stated to be in the neighbourhood of twenty lakhs. The fire broke out yesterday morning and raged all day spreading alarm throughout Srinagar. Firemen were at work till late last night when the flames were finally controlled. Military police and officials rendered great help to

MESSRS D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS AND CO.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras, has sent a Warrant of Appointment for Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala sons & Co., and booksellers and publishers to His Excellency. During the course of last 15 years they have been thus appointed booksellers to various Governors on three different occasions, viz., (1) In 1913, by Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, (2) In 1920, by Sir Geo'ge Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, and (3) In 1920 by Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras.

LATE MR. K D DHURU

A reference was made to the death of Mr. Kashinath Deoji Dhuru, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court, Girgaum, by Mr. B. S. Turkhad, who said that Mr. Dhuru very gentle, so accommodating, and so humble. Mr. Dhuru he said, had defied his age and did his duty which must surprise many a younger man. He rose to the position that he enjoyed by his own labour and the selfless services rendered by him deserved recognition at the hands of Government.

WOMAN AIR PILOT KILLED

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Miss Margaret Honor Wellby crashed and was killed while flying at Brooklands. She is the first woman pilot killed in an air crash in Britain. Her machine developed spin above the telegraph wires and missed the railway line by a few yards. She held a pilot's certificate for some time, and was regarded as a promising air-woman. It is recalled that Lady Carberry was killed at Nairobi in March while teaching a man to fly.—Reuter.

Today

NASH presents a New and Finer Motor Car

New Twin Ignition Motor
New Salon Bodies

"The three new Nash Series, which are being introduced everywhere to-day achieve the ambition of my manufacturing career.

"They represent an entirely new type of motor car, priced moderately, but offering you all the beauty and quality and performance heretofore exclusive to very expensive automobiles.

"To create such a car we had to develop an entirely new type of design and invest over $2,500,000 in dies and machinery alone.

"Both the Salon bodies and the high compression motors which power these new models exemplify the most radically modern advancement in body craftsmanship and engineering.

"Naturally space precludes the full listing of all features but I do want to draw your attention to a number of the outstanding attractions such as :—

"—Twin ignition, high compression, Bohnalite aluminum alloy pistons with Invar-struts, 7-bearing crankshaft with hollowed crankpins, Bijur centralized chassis lubrication, Houdaille and Lovejoy shock absorbers, Bifax-Nash bumpers and bumperettes, chrome plating over nickel for all exterior metal ware, double-drop frame, one-piece Salon fenders and longer wheelbase lengths.

"This new-type engineering of the '400' motors makes them by far the best performing cars I have ever built.

"I don't think any one will ever want to use all the speed and power they deliver.

"Equipment is absolutely complete at the factory list price and you need buy no extras except a spare tire.

"If my judgment is worth anything you will find it well worth while to-day to exmine this new automobile development with the greatest care."

C. W. Nash
President, The Nash Motors Company

ON VIEW AT

AIMILA AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,

QUEEN'S ROAD, - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

WEATHER IN INDIA.

MONSOON EXTENDS.

UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN NORTH BAY.

POONA, Sept. 21.

The monsoon has been vigorous in Gujarat and has extended in Northeast India. Scattered rain has continued in East Rajputana and the centra lparts of the country but the weather remains dry from Frontier to United Provinces. Conditions are becoming unsettled in the North Bay of Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Central India, Berar, Gujarat, Hyderabad and Madyas Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Bihar, Central Provinces, Rajputana East, Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Amherst two inches, Bassein and Mandalay one; Victoria Point three-quarters; Rangoon, Sibsagar, Dhubri, and Dinajpur a half; Jalpaigur; three, Mymensingh one; Bogra, and Hazaribagh three-quarters; Nava Dumka two; Indore three-quarters; Akola, Raipur, Pachmarhi and Mount Abu a quarter; Nagpur and Ajmer one; Ahmedabad one and a half; Surat two; Bhavnagar three; Bombay one; Karwar, and Masulipatam three-quarters; Aurangabad a half; Malegaon, and Vizagapatam a quarter; and Kodaikanal one and a half.

Forecast.—Increase in Southweast Bengal, Orissa and extension in North Madras Coast, Gujarat and into Sind.

Heavy rainfall warning.—Moderately heavy rain in likely to continue locally in Gujarat during the next twentyfour hours. A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 21.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been vigorous in Gujarat and fairly active in the Konkan, east Rajputana and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and local in Central India, Berar, Gujarat, Hyderabad North and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces proper, Rajputana East, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar. Skies are overcast in Gujarat and lower Sind and moderately to heavily clouded in the Peninsula, the central parts of the country and Rajputana. The air is mostly drier than usual in the United Provinces and the east and north Punjab.

Temperatures were above normal in the United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 deg. at Multan.

Forecast.—An extension in Gujarat and into Sind.

SEASON'S MASTERPIECE PRODUCTION

GREAT RUSH SECOND WEEK

Kohinoor Film Co.'s

GREAT SOCIETY PHOTO-PLAY

FOOLISH - HUSBANDS

Featuring Miss JAMNA, Mr. FARAM, Miss FATMA, Mr. BAHERAM
Story by Mr. M. G. DAVE
Directed by Mr. DEWARE

A Beautiful Social Story with awe inspiring climax and Heart-appealing business.

Also STAGE DANCE by MISS SHANTA

BEAUTIFUL SONG WITH PLEASANT MUSIC.

TIME AS USUAL

KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE New Charni Road.

NEXT SATURDAY

MADAN'S HISTORICAL PICTURE "DURGESH NANDINI"

Featuring Miss SITADEVI

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 21st September 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.824 inches (.010 below normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) .723 inches (.014 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.020.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulg) at 8 a.m. 75.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.9 degrees (3.6 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.1 degrees (1.3 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 95 p. c.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 91 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 14 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 180 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.91 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 9.21 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 84.551 inches.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 21.0.99 Colaba Point 0.91" Fort 1.07", J. J. Hospital 0.65".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 84.50, Fort 117.78, J. J. Hospital 90.69.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 57.51, Fort 72.06, J. J. Hospital, 57.15.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 67.39, Fort 99.40 J. J. Hospital 81.20.

NEW STATION ON JAMBUSAR KAVI RY.

RY OFFICIALS' VISIT TO SELECT SITE

JAMBUSAR, Sept. 20.

Mr. Mosely, District Traffic Superintendent, B.B. and C. I. Railway, accompanied by the Collector of Broach and the Executive Engineer, Baroda, arrived here to-day to settle the site for a new station on the Jambusar-Kavi railway. Representations were made to the officers on behalf of the town people to establish the station at Mira Bhagol. Similar requests have been made to the Agent of the Railway the Railway Board and H. E. the Governor of Bombay.—A. P.

CABLE ITEM

London.—Pandeli Ralli has left practically his whole fortune estimated at 750,000 sterling to his nice Lady Byng.

Madraid.—General Primo De Rivera returned on Tuesday safely from Barcelona and he was given an avation at the station.—Reuter.

West Palm Beach (Florida).—The Chairman of the Red Cross Society estimates the death roll due to the hurricane at between 700 and 800.—Reuter.

GRIEVANCES OF WARDS.

COMMITTEES TO INVESTIGATE.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The September Agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation includes the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider and report on the desirability of making a recommendation to the Special Committees of the Corporation to appoint Sub-Committees of their Members in their respective Wards for the purposes of investigating ward grievances and needs. In the course of its report the Committee says:—

For a long time past, it has been felt that the task of investigating ward grievances and needs should not be entirely left in the hands of the Executive, but that the Members of the Corporation should be associated in such investigation. With this object in view, attempts have been made in the Corporation from time to time to introduce the principle of appointment of Ward Committees for the investigation of the grievances of citizens in different Wards of the City, but such attempts proved abortive.

THE BEST WAY.

After a careful consideration of the whole question, the Committee are of opinion that the best way to achieve the object underlying the reference before them is to instruct those Special Committees, which have direct dealings with local grievances, to appoint Sub-Committees called "Ward Grievances Sub-Committees" from among themselves composed as far as possible of one member representing or residing in each ward of the City to investigate into all the grievances appertaining to their respective spheres of business. If such Ward Sub-Committees are appointed, all petitions which involve a local grievance, and all communications of the nature of an appeal to the Corporation, would, in the first instance, be referred to the appropriate Ward Sub-Committees, and would be put before the parent Special Committees after a full inquiry by the respective Ward Sub-Committees. Such procedure would, in addition to saving a great deal of time in dealing with the numerous complaints from the public, inspire greater confidence in the public inasmuch as they (the public) will have the satisfaction in the knowledge that their complaints against the Municipal Executive would not be investigated by the Executive alone but by Members of the body to whom they are addressed. The Members of the Corporation will also be brought in closer contact with the different Wards of the City, and will thereby be in a better position to understand the needs and wants of the citizens.

THE BANDRA MUNICIPALITY

CAMPAIGN OF FILLING UP WELLS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept 21.

An adjourned General meeting of the Bandra Municipality was held yesterday in the Town Hall with Mr. Leo Rodrigues in the chair.

The important item on the agenda was the Notice of Motion from Khan Bahadur Antia which required the Bandra Municipality to prohibit Dhobis from washing clothes at private wells and that a suitable place be assigned in some lonely quarters of the town for washing purposes, where Dhobi-ghats be constructed. The second part of the same resolution required the Bandra Municipality to take effective steps against the owners of private wells in different localities the water of which was unfit for drinking and washing, to fill up these wells or close the tops with concrete, as in the opinion of the mover of the resolution these wells were hot beds of malaria.

The Khan Bahadur emphasised that these wells were not only hot beds of malaria but a source of constant nuisance to th epeople residing in the vicinity. He said its was the duty of the Municipal councillors who were watch-dogs of public interest to free the owners and the Municipality to take steps in the direction of filling up the wells.

IMPROVE WATER SUPPLY FIRST.

Mr. Hiralal M. Desai moved an amendment that the resolution be referred back to Sanitary committee for opinion and report. In moving his amendment Mr. Desai warned the House not to tread on dangerous paths of compelling the owners to fill up their private wells. The house would be committing a grave blunder if it did so, since in the opinion of the speaker the first duty of the Municipality before filling up the wells was to make proper arrangements of an adequate supply of water at a cheap rate.

The Bandra Municipality was already dependent on the Bombay Municipality for its water supply and if the resolution was adopted it woud be aggravating the tension in the town. More than fifty per cent of the people who could not buy water at heavy rate demanded by the Municipality depended on wells for their supply of water.

Dr. E. D'Sylva the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee supported the amendment of Mr. Hiralal. It would be criminal on the part of the Municipality he said to fill up nearly 130 wells for the sake of three or four insanitary wells. The best course would be to call upon the owners to keen the wells in sanitary condition instead of resorting to such a draconian law.

Prof. Almeida opposed the amendment of Mr. Hiralal and supported the orginal motion on the ground that the people did not want plentiful of water, but the wanted pure water. He further said that many wells were in filthy condition and the House would be doing well to start the work of filling up the wells.

The amendment of Mr. Hiralal when put to vote was carried by a majority.

DROP ALTOGETHER !!

THE TRADES DISPUTES BILL

DECCAN MERCHANTS' MEMORANDUM

In the course of its memoranudm submitted to the Secretary, the Legislative Department, the Government of India, the Deccan Merchants' Association say:—

"That the Trades Disputes Bill as a whole is such as the Assembly must not swallow and public cannot lend its support to. They take strong objection to sub-section 2 of Section 15, which empowers Government to take action against persons who might advise workers in public utility services to withdraw from their work as it might be used against persons inconvenient to Government. There is, they point out, all the greater danger of this power being abused as in practice it would not be easy to find whether a particular person has been an abetter or not. The Deccan Merchants also take strongest exception to the third part of the Bill, which contains special provisions against "illegal" strikes and lock-outs. They declare that the Bill will take away whatever little freedom and whatsoever meagre privileges that were conceded to Labour by the Trade Union Act of 1924. The Bill if passed into law would prove a great blow to the Labour movement and will result in stifling the Trade Unionism.

DROP IT ALTOGETHER.

Forwarding the communication the Secretary of the Association observes:—

"My Association is of opinion that the way in which most of the elected representatives of this City and Presidency as well as the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has dealt with the Public Safety Bill, is alone the right way. There can be no doubt that Government can use the ordinary law for the purpose for which this Bill is sought to be enacted into law. There can be nothing so repugnant to constitutional temper as the deportation or imprisonment of citizens whether native or foreign without recourse to a trial by the judicial tribunals of the land. There are innumerable instances of such autocratic powers being abused by the executive and this Bill if enacted into law, invests the Governor-General-in-Council to regard any one as "undesirable" and as liable to punishment under this Act. My Association is on principle opposed to such and this legislation and requests Government to drop it altogether."

CHILD WELFARE EXHIBITION

TO BE OPENED BY GOVERNOR.

Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, will perform the opening ceremony of the Health and Child Welfare Exhibition to be held at Poona in the Western Block of the New Judicial Courts at Bhamburda on the side of the Shri Shivaji Maharaj Memorial on Sunday, the 23rd instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.). His Excellency who is the Patron of the Exhibition will deliver the inaugural address dealing with problems of Public Health all over the Presidency.

INDIA'S OVERSEAS TRADE.

BOMBAY, September 20.

The following monthly figures of Indan Overseas Trade have been received from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta for the month of August 1928.

	Rupees in lakhs.
Total imports of private merchandice	2041
Total exports of private merchandice	2693
Net Movement of Treasure Import.	215
Total visible balance of trade merchandice and treasure in in favour of India.	$447
Balance of remittances of funds to India	26

$Excluding goods such as railway materials for State Railways under Company management, which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.

ANDHRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

Andhra merchants have formed an Andhra Chamber of Commerce with headquarters at Madras till a separate Andhra Province is formed. The object fo the Chamber will be to safeguard the special interests of Andhra.—A. P.

THE ALAMBAG TEA & TRADING Co., Ltd.

Registered Under Indian Companies Act VII 1913.

Garden—Alambag Tea Estate, Cachar. Managing Agents' Office—13, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

Authorised Capital **Rs. 2,00,000.** Divided into 20,000 of **Rs. 10/-** each.

In the District of Cachar, though well-known to be a purely Tea District having numerous tea gardens there are only two concerns under Indian directorate and management, viz., **Jhireeghat Tea Company Ltd.** and the **Cachar Native Joint Stock Company Ltd.**—both of them paying a very high dividend of **Rs. 250/-** and **Rs. 140/-** per cent respectively. This is the third enterprise under the supervision of the **Directors, Managers and other experienced Planters of these concerns.** It is expected from the economic management, the vigorous growth of the plants and the rapid progress of the garden works that this Company will also be able in the immediate future to pay substantial dividend.

Apart from tea, there is an orange garden of 4000 fruit bearing trees in the Estate.

For Prospectus and shares of the Company, please apply to the Managing Agents, Messrs. NEOGY SARKAR & Co., Ltd. 13, *Clive Street, Calcutta.*

WANTED ENERGETIC and **ACTIVE AGENTS** for selling shares on Commission.

PARSIS AND HERTOG COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 8).

here it would have been well and good. But one of those gentlemen. Dr. N. A. F. Moos is circulating a petition among the Parsi graduates to get their consent to put forward the same case, i.e., of the Engineering Colleges together with other educational problems to the Hertog Education Commission. And many of the students have given their signatures without knowing that this Hertog Commission is only a branch of the Simon Commission which they whole-heartedly boycott. When this was brought to the notice of some of the signatories they at once revoked their consent. But there might be many others who, though in favour of the boycott of Simon Seven, have given their signatures or are about to give them without knowing that thereby they co-operate with the Simon Show. There are some who think and are also made to belive that this Hertog Commission has nothing to do with the Simon one This cannot be since various municipalities including the Bombay Corporation have refused to do any thing with it on the ground that the Corporation boycotts the Simon Commission. One thing more. This Hertog Commission have ignored the name of the Parsi comunity in their manifesto of co-operation to the different communities of India. Let us see how this latest slight to the Parsi comunity is taken those Parsees who are wedded to the Simon Show. Once more I appeal those who boycott the Simon Seven t to give their signatures to the petition of Dr. N. A. F. Moos.—Yours,

B. R. MEHTA.

UNIFICATION OF KARNATAK

(Continued From Page 8.)

there is a consensus of opinion of all right-thinking men and parties in India on this point. As far back as 1918 even the Imperial Legislative Council accepted the resolution of Sir B. N. Sarma that provinces of India should be redistributed on the basis of language. After that, the Reforms Scheme of 1919 recognised this principle. Responsible bodies like the Indian National Congress, All-Parties' Conference, etc., have consecrated this principle by their whole-hearted approval. This shows what way the wind is blowing.

PRESENT IRRATIONAL ARRANGEMENT.

India is at present divided into 15 units in all. Be it noted that no rational principle underlies this division, except perhaps of some administrative convenience. Various suggestions have been put forward by responsible persons and public bodies as improvement upon the present dispensation. Oriyas and Telugus have suggested divisions based on linguistic principle and, of course, they make Karnatak a separate political unit in their scheme. So also the Indian National Congress makes 21 divisions in all, based on language and here also Karnatak finds its place as a separate province. The National Congress has gone even further and given Karnatak a separate Congress circle. In view of this recognition she has obtained, it is to be hoped that Karnatak once a complete and a self-contained Kingdom—will recover her lost glory in time to come.

SCHEME OF UNIFICATION.

Under the proposed scheme, the following tracts will have to be included into what will be called the New Province of Karnatak, viz.:—

(1) The Districts of Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanwar and Belgaum—now under the Bombay Government.

(2) Southern and Eastern portions of Sholapur District and Satara District—now under Bombay Government.

(3) Bellary District—now under Madras Government.

(4) Portions of Anantpur District—now under Madras Government.

(5) Karnool District—now under Madras Government.

(6) Chittor and North Arcot Districts—now under Madras Government.

(7) Salem District—now under Madras Government.

(8) Coimbatore District—now under Madras Government.

(9) Nilgiri District—now under Madras Government.

(10) Waryandu in Malayalam—now under Madras Government.

(11) Mangalore—now under Madras Government.

(12) Coorg—now an independent Province.

Thus the new British Karnatak Provinces will be comprised of about 10 full districts having an area of 43,615 square miles and she will have a population of 8,211,280 souls. Its annual revenue will be 3.5 crores of rupees. Thus it will be a bigger province than the present Assam which is 53,000 square miles in extent with a population of 7 millions and a revenue of only 2.5 crores of rupees.

INDIAN STATES KARNATAK.

We have so far spoken of only British Karnatak. What about the Indian States that lie within the geographical boundaries of this new province? Leaving aside the big States like Mysore and Hyderabad for a moment, the province of Karnatak will exercise political control over nearly 12 smaller States such as Kolhapur, Jutt, Akalkot, Sangli, Miraj, Jamkhandi, Ramdroog, Mudhol, Kurundwad, Oundh, Savnur and Sondur (Madras Presidency). The total population of the Kanarese-speaking portions of these States is 641,554 persons of whom 456,286 persons are Kanarese-speaking. This excludes 13,526 persons in Sondur State of whom a large number are Kanarese-speaking). The importance of these States to the future Karnatak province will be still greater from educational, cultural and commercial points of view, e.g., with the establishment of a separate Karnatak University, the intellectual contact and intercourse of the British Kannadigars with the States Kannadigars is bound to increase and this will strength the bonds of brotherhood and fellowship among a people who have so far been kept apart as strangers to each other owing to the artificial dismemberment to which they have been subjected. Similarly, Bhatkal, a magnificent seaport of the Vijayanagar Kingdom but totally neglected since the fall of that great Empire, can now be revived with untold benefits to the future prosperity of Karnatak. It can be connected by a railway with Karnatak trade centres such as Hubli, Gadag and Hyderabad; by another railway line with Shimoga, Mysore and Bangalore; by a third line connecting Mangalore, Coorg, Ootacamund and Madras. This net-work of railways connecting all the important business centres of Karnatak will facilitate and revive its lost trade and commerce, besides checking the drain of her resources into the hands of strangers, which is inevitable under the present conditions.

JUST DEMAND.

Such are the aspirations of Karnatak. Her demands are modest enough. All that she wants is facilities and conditions congenial for the preservation of her culture and individuality. In so doing she does not want to tread upon the toes of others. She carries a message of peace and fellowship to all her neighbours whatever race or culture they may belong to. If there is anything which she most sincerely hates, it is the principle of hatred and ill-will towards others. In spite of this, unfortunately, an impression has been created in the minds of some persons that this movement is trought with inculeations of hatred and dislike for other languages such as Marathi, Telugu and Tamil. But nothing can be further away from truth. "Live and let Live" is the motto of this movement. We love our own language and country more, but we do not love others' language and others' country less. When all is said, it must, however, be confessed that there are extremists in every camp, but it is to be hoped that this brood will die out in process of time.

Similarly this movement makes no distinction of caste, creed or religion. In fact, the principle underlying the movement, viz., that of language is the strongest unifying force that we can at present think of. Bonds of language are stronger than any other. This movement has afforded a common platform to diverse people of Karnatak such as Hindus, Moslems, Christians, Brahmins, Non-Brahmins, etc. Indeed, the most remarkable feature of the movement has been a complete absence of Hindu-Moslem tension in Karnatak and this result can be directly traceable to the wholesome influences produced by the movement; and this remarkable example of human amity and concord further affords an argument against those who say that such movements based on ideas of "narrow Provincialism" have a disintegrating and a denationalising tendency. To my mind, on the contrary, this is entirely a wrong way of looking at things. As Federalism seems to be the ultimate political destination of India, Provincial development on the lines followed in the United States of America or the Cantons of Switzerland is the only solution that one can think of at the present moment.

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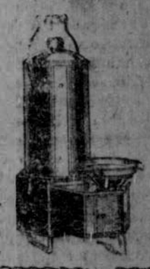

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ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS

UP. COUNCIL VOTES DEMAND 20LAKHS

NAINITAL, Sept. 20.

The United Provinces Council voted to-day demands aggregating eleven lakhs of rupees for Ramganga Hydro-Electric Scheme, Roorkee Bhola Electricity Scheme and the Roorkee Saharanpur Electric Extension Scheme. The Government expect twelve per cent return from the capital outlay on these schemes.

The Council voted a supplementary demand for twenty lakhs of rupees for advances to cultivators, as Government find that rain is deficient in most places, particularly Allahabad, Agra, Jhansi and Meerut Divisions and the agricultural situation is uncertain Much depends upon the monsoon during September.—A. P.

CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER'S MUNIFICENCE

CARRERAS' CHAIRMAN DONATES £500,000

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Bernard Baron has made a donation of over half a million sterling as a trust for the benefit of hospitals and orphanages during the next twenty years. He stipulates that 75 per cent. of it shall go to Christian and other denominational institutions and 75 per cent. to Jewish institutions within certain limits. Utmost discretion has been left to the Trustees of which Lord Reading is to be Chairman.—Reuter.

(Mr. Bernard Baron is Chairman of Messrs. Carreras, Ltd., who manufacture tobacco products, the "Passing Show" cigarettes, etc.)

Lady Wilson visited the High School for Indian Girls Poona on Thursday.

Maharaj Kumar Himmat Singh of Idar and Lieut. Prithisingh of Barla lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Thursday.

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MEMORANDUM OF C. P. GOVT

A STRAIGHT QUESTION TO CHIEF MINISTER.

DEBATE ON IDEAL OF WOMANHOOD

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR: Sept. 17.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao the Chief Minister, is being congratulated by the public as well as by some newspapers for standing by the resolution of the Central Provinces Legislative Council regarding leaving the Simon Commission alon and to offer no co-operation. It has been broadcast that The Hon'e Mr. Rao has declined to offer any remarks on the memorandum of the local Government for the Simon Commission submitted to the Government of India. The question however remains to be answered. Did Mr. Rao sign the Memorandum? Whether he offered or did not offer any remarks is beside the point. The "Maharashtra" puts a straight question to the minister: "Did you or did you not sign the memorandum. The journal states that if it fails to receive a satisfactory answer the public will be naturally driven to understand that The Hon. Mr. Rao did sign the memorandum and thereby violated his pledge to the Council.

Although The Hon'ble Mr. Rao was designated as "Chief Minister" by some correspondents, before the Council met, he was not really appointed as Chief Minister by the local Government as was evidenced in the last session of the C. P. Council. Referring to the visit of the Ministers to the famine stricken area a member of the Council had asked "Is it a fact that the Chief Minister visited the place.....? Whereupon the Hon' Mr. Nelson replied that he did not know who the Chief Minister was. Messrs. Rao and Deshmukh were selected by the then Nationalist Party for the office of Ministers and there was no distinction between the two ministers. But the Government "communique" of September, 10th stated "that His Excellency the Governor had invited Mr. Raghavendra Rao, as the leader of the larger of the two parties desiring a Ministry, to be Chief Minister and to propose a colleague". So after all the Hon. Mr. Rao has become a Chief Minister, which means that if a motion of want of confidence in his colleague is passed he will not be affected thereby. Not only the Hon. Mr. Rao has now become a Chief Minister but he has been assigned all the important portfolios.

LITERARY ACADEMY.

In a Press Note the Secretary, Provisional First Governing Body, Central Provinces and Berar Literary Academy, publishes a scheme for the establishment of a Literary Academy for these provinces with a view to preserve, foster and develop the three main languages and literatures of the province, viz. Hindi, Marathi and Urdu by awarding prizes for approved books; awarding grants towards the cost of the discovery, collection and publication of original manuscripts, or records, or for research; arranging by payment, if necessary, for the translation and publication of books in any of those languages; or for the translation of books in any of those languages into other languages and their publication; encouraging the production of original works and translations in any of these languages by grants to the Nagpur University or otherwise; inviting eminent scholars to deliver lectures and addresses; establishing and maintaining a library, scrutinizing the existing literature and courses of studies prescribed by bodies or institutions concerned with the said languages and making recommendations thereon; doing such other acts as are considered desirable to attain or advance the objects specified above. For the general management of the affairs of the Academy, there will be a General Council and for the discharge of its current duties there will be an Executive Committee, who will elect their own President and Secretary and Treasury.

IDEAL OF WOMANHOOD.

An interesting debate intended solely for the benefit of its lady members was held in the University Library Hall under the auspices of the Nagpur University Union Society. Mrs. MacFadyen moved "That in the opinion of this House, women who take part in public affairs are departing from the true ideal of womanhood." The supporters of the motion contended that the field of action for women was the home where they could train the future citizens of the nation and leave politics to men. If the women take to politics their attention towards family life was bound to relax with its dire consequences. Mrs. Ramabai Tambe and others who spoke against the motion said that they could not trust men in matters which concerned their welfare and it was very necessary that they should themselves take part in bringing about the desired reforms. Men will all the more be gainers by the association of women in their public affairs. A number of lady students took part in the debate. The resolution was carried by 84 votes against 62.

The following have been elected the office bearers of the Nagpur University Union Society for the session 1928-29: President: Mr. A. Moghe, M.A., M.Sc., F.Z.S., Vice-President: Mrs. J. B. Raju, Librarian, Mr. R. F. Rustomji Treasurer, Mr. V. B. Mandpe, Secretary, Mr. B. C. Ghate, Committee members: Messrs. Mohibul Haque and D. M. Lanalikar.

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION.

Important resolutions were passed at the last annual meeting of the High School Education Board, Central Provnces. The Board appointed a Committee to consider and report on the desirability of revising the present curriculum prescribed for Middle and High School classes and another sub-committee was constituted to consider the question of admission of private candidates to the High School Certificate Examination. It was also resolved that the High School Certificate Examination question papers in all subjects be set and printed in English, Marathi, Hindi and Urdu recognized as media of instruction by the Board, and that at the next examination every candidate be supplied with a question paper printed in the language in which he has received his instruction, together with a copy of the English version of the same paper.

NAGPUR MUSEUM.

Of late considerable improvements have been made in the Nagpur Museum and a visitor will be struck with its changed appearance. The old images and inscriptive stones have been set inside wooden frames and brick-built frames. Two fine scythian images with numerous other archaeological objects have been added to this section. Side by side other sections are also changing and the articles are being put in proper order so as to give a vivid and realistic appearance. These improvements are the outcome of the ability of the Curator, Mr. E. A. D'amrgau and the Coin expert Mr. M. A. Suboor. The Director of Industries, Mr. C. M. Trivedi is also contributing a great deal to the improvement of the museum thus making it worthy of the province.

MENACE TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee has appointed a sub-committee to find out ways and means of arresting the menace caused to the public health by the presence of lepers in an advanced state in public places.

Plague has broken out in the Province and some villages in Nagpur district. The public are earnestly requested to carry out an intensive rat destruction campaign.

A sum of Rs. 1,850 was collected by the Anand Vilas Natak Mandli and Mahal Amateur Club who staged charity performances in aid of the Tilak Statue Fund.

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MARRIAGE LEGISLATION WOULD DO NO GOOD

VIEWS BEFORE AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEE

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

Six witnesses were examined by the Age of Consent Committee to-day, including Mr. Justice Aga Haider of the Lahore High Court who gave evidence in camera.

Rai Bahadur Sewakram, M.L.C., President of the Punjab Hindu Sabha, examined by Sir Morpant Joshi, said the tendency towards late marriages was growing in the Punjab due to the progress of education. He would fix, for the present, the age of consent at fourteen within marital relations and sixteen outside marital relations. He thought that if the marriage age was fixed at fourteen, many court cases would be prevented. The age of consent legislation in his opinion would be a dead letter. He cited the instance of his own daughter who, he said, died as a result of early marriage.

AKALI LEADER'S VIEW.

Sardar Mangalsingh, the Akali leader, examined said the custom of early marriage was disappearing among the Sikhs owing to the waning Brahmanical influence. He suggested the fixing of the marriage age of girls not below fourteen, preferably at sixteen. He declared that the Sikhs would welcome marriage legislation, but the age of consent legislation would not do any good, even if sufficient publicity was given, as the people would be indifferent to such law in the Punjab.—A.P.

SOCIAL PROGRESS IN PUNJAB

ADVANCED VIEWS OF PEOPLE

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

Under the auspices of the Servants of India Society Study Circle, Sir Morepant Joshi, Chairman of the Age of Consent Committee, led a discussion tonight on the Age of Consent and also the Nehru report. He said the trend of evidence in the Punjab showed that the people of the province held progressive views on social matters, and though not many witness representing orthodox viewpoints had come before them, he thought this view would be put before them in Madras, Bengal and Behar.

In the discussion that followed different speakers gave expression to the various viewpoints. Mr. Gulshanrai, Secretary of the Punjab Sanatana Dharma Pratinishi Sabha, said that his Sabha had not given evidence before the Committee because orthodox Hindus thought tht the Legislative Assembly consisting as it did of members of all creeds and communities had no right to interfere in their religious and personal laws.

Sir Moropant then expressed his views regarding the Nehru Report. He said he had not studied the report minutely but from what he had read of it he generally accepted the report and the principles underlying its recommendations.—A. P.

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PARAMOUNTCY OF CROWN: A MYTH.

A REPLY TO SIR MANUBHAI.

STATE PEOPLE'S VIEW-POINT.

The Publicity Department of the Indian States People's Conference, Bombay, has issued a statement in answer to the views expressed by Sir Manubhai Mehta, the Prime Minister of Bikaner State, in his interview to the Press on the eve of his departure to England, in connection with the work of the Butler Committee.

The Statement refutes the allegation of Sir Manubhai Mehta that the Nehru Committee dealt with the whole question of Indian States in a superficial manner, and observes that the claim put forward on behalf of the Princes that the paramountcy over them lies not in the Government of India, but in the Crown of England is not worth a moment's consideration, as has been shown by Sir Shivaswami Iyer, in his newly published book, called "Indian Constitutional Problems".

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.

Referring to the statements of Sir Manubhai that "the past attitude of representative British Indians towards the claims of the States does not inspire the States with any feeling of trust in their sense of justice", and "that whenever the fiscal interest of the States have clashed with the fiscal interests of British India there was scarcely any voice raised in the Indian Legislatures on behalf of justice or on behalf of the Indian States": the statement asserts that the Princes, far from taking representative British Indians into their confidence, have always treated their correspondence with the Government in this behalf as "secret and confidential" and have never sought the assistance of representative British Indians. The statement says that the complaint of the Diwan that no voice has been raised in favour of the Princes in the Indian Legislatures is entirely unfounded, as the Rules and Standing Orders of the Legislatures forbid the discussion of these matters therein.

RULERS AND SUBJECTS.

Continuing, the statement says:—"Sir Manubhai says that the exhortations of the representative British Indians to the Princes to throw away the yoke of the foreign Power is apt to be looked upon as the advice of the wolf to the sheep to drive away the shepherd's dog." The wolf here is the representative British Indians, the sheep his masters, the Princes, and the shepherd's dog their European Masters, the British Government. It is indeed curious how such an apprehension arises. It is clear and it is the main complaint of the Princes before the Butler Committee that innumerable encroachments on their rights and privileges have been made by the political Department of the British Government, that their rights have been ground down and become attenuated by the Political Department of the Government of India under the Orders of the successive Viceroys. Thus, there is more reason to distrust the present irresponsible and bureaucratic Government of India than to distrust our own countrymen. The people of British India belong to the same race as the Ruling Princes and do not look down upon the Princes with that feeling of racial superiority and arrogance with which many a Resident or Political Secretary treats the Indian Princes.

IMAGINARY BOUNDARIES.

"There is nothing to differentiate between the subjects of the States and the British Indian people except the imaginary boundaries and there is little love lost between the Princes and their subjects. The subjects and their welfare have never been the concern of Princes; and their repeated and insistent demand for even the elementary rights of citizenship have been ignored with contempt. Is it not but natural that the subjects of the States should make common cause with the British Indian People in their struggle for liberty? It is indeed amazing that Sir Manubhai should think this to be a policy of Divide and Rule without showing if the Princes ever cared to remember their subjects, much less to make common cause with them."

DADAR SARVAJANIK GANESHOSTAV.

"UNTOUCHABLES" ASSERT THEIR RIGHTS.

A Correspondent writes:—

On Monday the 17th September, there was a great commotion at Dadar in connection with the Ganpati Festival. On Sunday the 16th, nearly 25 untouchables, all members of the Utsav sent in an application to the president, Dr. M. C. Javale, requesting him to allow them to worship the deity. No reply was received and the untouchables therefore prepared themselves to offer Satyagraha to worship the deity if the reply happened to be in the negative. Since morning the crowd began to gather in the mandap. At about 9 A.M., Dr. Javale refusing to allow the untouchables asked them to clear out of the mandap. Messrs. Bole, Naik and Pradhan of the Samaj Samata Sangh intervened and asked the untouchables not to leave the mandap, since they had every right to sit inside being the subscribers of the Utsav.

POLICE REFUSE TO INTERFERE.

Dr. Javle called in the aid of Police who refused to interfere as long as peace was maintained. The untouchables, meanwhile, were in the pandal. Mr. Spiers, the Superintendent of Police, was called in who heard Dr. Javle on behalf of the Managing Committee of the Utsav and Messrs. Bole, Pradhan and Naik on behalf of the untouchables. He said he would summon the Dy. Commissioner of Police. In the meanwhile, the untouchables whose number had increased to about 500, demanded their right of worship. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the leader of the untouchables, who was summoned advised the untouchables to be peaceful and non-violent.

JUSTICE WINS.

Dr. Javle being convinced of the strength and reasonbleness of the untouchables began to enter into compromise at about 2-30 P.M. It was agreed that so far puja was concerned all should be treated alike whether he be a Brahmin or anybody else. All would not be allowed to approach the deity beyond a bar which was fixed, but all can offer something to pujari without caste distinction. The chief feature to be noted is that the pujari offered everything given by all people to God in the same manner without observing time-worn custom of sprinkling water over the materials received from different sections to remove the alleged pollution. The crowd in its enthusiastic mood dispersed amidst the cries of Dr. Ambedkar Ki-jai and samaj Samata Sangh ki-jai with full realisation that their cause is gaining ground and ultimate success in all their points will be assured if they carry on their campaign with unity and non-violence.

DRAMA IN AID OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS

The dramatic piece "Leelavathi Subhchana" was staged by the prisoners of the Central Jail, Cannanore, lately at the jail in aid of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Mr. E. M. Gawne, I.C.S., the District Magistrate and Collector of Malabar, Calicut presided over the function. The performance as a whole was very interesting and was very much appreciated by the public. The collections, it is understood, went up to Rs. 1,200. The President thanked the several donors and also those who attended the function and explained to them how the Society was making headway, and exhorted to them to give their whole-hearted co-operation in the work of the reclamation of the criminals. He also thanked Major M. T. Khandwalla, I.M.S., the Superintendent, for the great interest he has taken in the matter and but for his keen activity and energy the collection would not have been as successful as they were. Great credit is due to the several members of the jail staff who were responsible for making the show a great success and also to the convicts who have acquitted themselves very well on the stage.

STABBING A SWAMI.

ACCUSED UNDER ARREST

BENARES, Sept. 20.

The case against Swaroopanand, who is alleged to have stabbed Swami Dayanand of Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, came up before the City Magistrate. The accused was said to have been arrested by the police in the Manbhum District. The swami stated that on the evening of May 4th the accued threw a stone which struck him on the head and said he was there to kill him and then the accused began assaulting him with a knife. The swami raised an alarm and the accused fled. The swami received seventeen injuries.—A.P.

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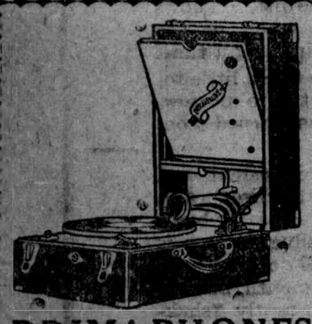

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It is now several months since I received your remarkable astrological analysis of my future together with your personal advice and guide. Mere thanks are hardly adequate to express my appreciation of the wonderful benefits I have derived from it. Your forecast has been truly a revelation of accuracy and truth and your personal advice which I have followed has brought me inestimable results. Like an open book .....etc.

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BYE ELECTION TO BOMBAY COUNCIL

NOMINATION OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES

A vaacancy has been caused on the Bombay Legislative Council on account of the Hon'ble Mr. Pradhan's accepting the Executive Councilorship. A bye-election will be shortly held to fill up this seat. As per the resolution of the Congress, the election will be contested by the Congress Committees concerned on the Congress Ticket. The final selection of the Congress Candidate will be made by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee on the recommendation of the Bombay Suburban and Thana District Congress Committees. The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, therefore, invites applications from persons wishing to stand on the Congress Ticket. Such applications must reach the Hony. Secretary, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee at his Office in the Patkar Niwas, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra on or before the 27th inst. Applications from the intending candidates must be accompanied by a certificate from the Hony. Secretary of the local Congress Committee to the effect that the applicant is a member of the said Committee and has paid up his subscription for this year. He must also send with his application the following pledge duly subscribed by him.

Pledge:—"I being a member of the Indian National Congress, do hereby offer myself as a candidate on behalf of the Congress for election to the Bombay Legislative Council for the constituency of the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts Non-Mohomedan General Constituency, and declare that if my candidature is approved I shall fully conform to all the rules and directions regulating the conduct of election by members of the Party, which have been or may be issued by the All India Congress Committee or its Working Committee or the Executive of the Provincial Congress Committee in accordance with the instructions and resolutions of the All India Congress Committee or its Working Committee If my candidature is not approved I undertake not to contest the election.

"I further agree that, in case I am elected, I shall faithfully carry out the policy and programme of work laid down in the resolution of the Indian National Congress adopted at Cawnpore, and the resolution of the All India Congress Committee (now adopted) and in the election manifesto issued by the Working Committee. I shall also faithfully observe all rules and carry out all instructions which may be issued from time to time by the All India Congress Committee and its Working Committee or by the Provincial Congress Committee and the Party in the Council that may not be inconsistent with the aforesaid instructions for the guidance of the Provincial Legislative Council.

"I pledge myself to vacate my seat in the Legislature in case I wilfully fail to carry out the policy and instructions of the Congress, of the All India Congress Committee or its Working Committee, or of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Party in the Provincial Legislative Council."

MR. HIRALAL M. DESAI FOR BOMBAY COUNCIL.

HIS MANIFESTO TO VOTERS.

Mr. Hiralal M. Desai proposes to contest the bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Thana and Bombay Suburban District Constituency for the seat caused vacant by Mr. G. B. Pradhan's appointment as members of the Executive Council. In the course of his manifesto to the voters he says:—

To

The voters of the Thana and Bombay Suburban District Constituency,

Gentlemen:—

I am an elected member of the Bandra Municipality, as also a member of its Standing Committee and the Chairman of its School Board. I am one of the members of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee and had worked for some time as the Joint Honorary Secretary of this body when the Suburban branch of the Congress Committee was being organised in 1921 under the leadership of the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel.

As the Chairman of the Bandra Municipal School Boards on not a few occasions I have been compelled to criticise adversely the educational policy of the Bombay Government. To cite only one among the many instances the School Board strongly refused to adopt the Government suggestion of enhancing the fees in the secondary school under the control of the Bandra Municipality.

The public of the suburbs are fully aware of the action taken by me as the Chairman of the School Board in refusing to co-operate with the Auxiliary Education Committee of the Simon Commission. I trust, this serves as an indication of my political views.

I am also one of the members of the Executive Committee of the suburban branch of the Local Self-Government Institute.

I am a member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber.

Salsette is perhaps one among the few districts of the Presidency where the question of prohibition is very important. It is of course to be regretted that the Government have so far not recognised Local-Option and the Excise Committee has examined cases for opening Liquor shops and toddy booths in teeth of public opposition.

WOMEN IN ISLAM AND THEIR EDUCATION.

BHOPAL BEGUM'S WORDS OF ADVICE.

Addressing the members of the Princess of Wales Ladies Club, Bhopal, Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal made an earnest appeal to Muslim ladies to follow the teachings of Islaim and not go in for modernity with a sweep.

It was, she said, her one aim in life to advocate the importance of moral and religious education. The present awakening would certainly lead to a great change in social life. And they must see to it that while casting off one evil they did not replace it by another. A change from evil into evil was no good change. Along with progress in education, they ought not to lose the chaste qualities of womanhood. They must keep up this essential attribute of existence and should never forget the fact of always being a woman. This was a brilliant ideal of progress for a woman. Woman was created to give peace and relief to men. If she ignored this duty she was fighting nature, and whatever power, that went against nature was sure to be destroyed. If in all her achievements woman kept up her dignity and honour and preserved her chastity, her story of progress would be of value. On the other hand, if woman failed to keep up these distinctions, she was no model for the women of Islam. The present progressive stage of society in Europe was the result of that transitional movement which lasted up to the end of the 16th century. The women of Europe took active part in that movement and could not remain on moderate lines. Now they have reached to the other extreme.

LADIES OF ISLAM.

The commandments of Islam were simple and clear, and if there was any difficulty, your broad minded and unprejudiced Ulamas could solve it. Religious books, commentaries and explanations would give practical demonstrations of Islamic ideas. Muslims were expected to act up to the dictates of Islam.

In conclusion, the Begum Sahiba quoted the same words which she addressed to the ladies at the Girls' College meetings at Aligarh last year:—

"These historic facts of Islamic injunctions point out clearly that women like men are equally capable and free to achieve learning and help in the social and political progress. They can participate without any hindrance in learned gatherings, educational institutions, national movements, congregations in mosques and in field of battles. They can, on an equal footing with men, work in all the walks of life. But whatsoever is accomplished it should be achieved by remaining within the limits prescribed by Islamic laws and for this we should have sufficient knowledge of religion and live up to it. Further the Holy Book, the noble example of the Holy Prophet and the lives of three Muslim ladies in history should never be lost sight of. Besides, with regard to our social aspects we must keep in view our national and communal requirements.

Our progress does not depend on Mathematics and Philosophy alone, but primarily on the Quranic teaching. By its study and a full knowledge of History we can mend our own ways."

AHMEDABAD MILL WORKERS VICTIMISED.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION TO FORMATION OF UNION

AHMEDABAD Sept. 20

In pursuance of a resolution recently passed to enlist all men working in mills as members of the Labour Union an attempt was made by the Union to enlist the men in Gujarat Ginning Mill.

The authorities objected and are alleged to have victimised some workmen assisting in the formation of a Union. One officer is also alleged to have insulted the Secretary of the Labour Union when he went to the Mill.

The Secretary of the Labour Union wrote to the Millowners' Association to intervene. The Secretary of the Millowners' Association saw the Agent of the Mill and a conference has been arranged for today between the mill authorities and secretaries of the Labour Union and the Millowners' Association.—A. P.

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